REPORT

OF THE

VILLAGE OFFICERS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE



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SHRI K. N. ANANTARAMAN, I.C.S. Chairman.

सन्यमेव जयते

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THE VILLAGE OFFICERS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

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Shri K. N. Anantaraman, I.C.S.

Members 1

Shri Gottipati Brahmiah, Ghantasala, Divi Taluk, Krishna district.

Shri Kallur Subba Rao, M.L.A.,
Sevamandir, Hindupur, Anantapur district.

Shri L. Lakshmanadas, M.L.A., Kommusaripalli, Srikakulam district.

Shri Y. TIRUPATI REDDI,

Village Munsiff, Yadavada village and President, Village Officers' Association, Kurnool.

Shri Pemmaraju Lakshmi Narayanamurthy,

Karnam, Ballipadu, via Attili and President, Karnams Association,
West Godavari.

Member-Secretary

Shri B. VENKATARATNAM, I.A.S.

Staff:

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REPORT OF THE VILLAGE OFFICERS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

The Committee was set up by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in G.O. Ms. No. 1400, Revenue (H), dated 25th July 1957, with Shri K. N. Anantaraman, I.C.S., Member, Board of Revenue, as Chairman. An extract from the Government Order, showing the terms of reference, is given in Appendix I of this report.

- 2. Shri G. Ramamurty, I.A.S., Member-Secretary of the Committee went on leave from 5th August 1957. Shri B. J. Dorairaj, Assistant Secretary, Board of Revenue, was in additional charge of the post upto 15th September 1957. Shri B. Venkataratnam, I.A.S., was later appointed as Member-Secretary of the Committee.
- 3. With a view to eliciting the opinion of the public, we issued a questionnaire (vide Appendix II) in the last week of August, fixing 15th September 1957 as the last date for receipt of replies. The time-limit was later extended to 20th September 1957 on representations. Besides giving wide publicity through Press, the questionnaire was sent to the two recognized Associations of Village Officers, viz., the Andhra Provincial Village Officers' Association and the Rayalascema Village Officers' Association, and Collectors of Andhra Districts and through them to select Revenue Officials (retired and in service) and also select Village Officers.
- 4. In all 338 replies were received including those from Associations. A list of Officials, individuals and Associations from whom replies were received, is given in Appendix III of the report.
- 5. With a view to study the work load and general conditions, and acquainting ourselves with a wider cross-section of public opinion than would have been possible by a mere study of written replies, we undertook a tour of some of the districts. The tour also gave the Committee opportunities to listen to all the persons, who wanted to meet the Committee and discuss personally. We held sittings at Anantapur, Kakinada, Srikakulam and Guntur. We also visited two typical villages in each of these districts to study the work load. At all these places, we heard the Village Officers, the representatives of Village Officers' Associations and others including Presidents of the Panchayats. A summary of evidence recorded is given in Appendix IV of the report.
- 6. In formulating our recommendations, we have given due consideration to the views expressed before us in person or communicated to us in writing.

7. Our thanks are due to Sri G. Ramamurthi, who did a considerable amount of preliminary work. Sri Dorairaj, who was in additional charge of this post, handled the correspondence with care and promptness.

We are particularly thankful to the Secretary, Sri B. Venkataratnam, who displayed great promptness and earnestness in analysing thoroughly the material and placing it before the Committee.

The Superintendent, Sri Satyanarayanamurthy and the Staff did their work very efficiently in spite of high pressure making it possible for the Committee to complete its work according to schedule. They deserve great credit.

CHAPTER II.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.

8. The basis of the system of Revenue administration is found in the Village Corporations, which, as far as is known, have existed from time immemorial, and in many aspects still retain their vitality. In almost every village, there were twelve Village Officers, called the * "BARABOOLOTI OR TWELVE MEN", who performed all needful public offices. They were:—

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- (1) Headman,
- (2) Karnam or Accountant,
- (3) Shroff or Notagar,
- (4) Neerganty,
- (5) Talayari,
- (6) Potter,
- (7) Smith,(8) Jeweller,
- (o) Barber,
- (10) Carpenter,
- (11) Washerman, and
- (12) Astrologer.

The first five rendered service to Government, while the others to the villagers. Successive Governments in the country have attached considerable importance to the office of the Village Headman who had continued to be the representative of the Government in the village. Besides collecting Government revenue, he was also exercising magisterial powers. Selection of headman was done taking into consideration the social position of the person, his influence in the village, landed property, his aptitude for the work, and the general wishes of the people. The office was prized not only for the emoluments but also for the social status which it conferred on the incumbent. The karnam was essentially an accountant. Both the officers were not regarded as ordinary and salaried revenue servants. The shroff was found only in certain villages; his duty being, testing the money paid by the villagers to the headman or the

^{*} Taken from the Madras Manual of the Administration, Volume 1.

accountant. The Neerganty looked after the irrigation from tanks or channels. Some villages, however, had irrigation but no Neerganty, the work being done by the cultivators themselves. The toty or talayari was a peon and also a watchman acting under the orders of the headman. The rest were the artizans necessary to the internal conduct of a village community.

- 9. ‡ "The emoluments of the Village Officers in ryotwari areas originally consisted of service inam lands and fees paid in grain by way of deduction from the gross produce under the old settlements before the division of the produce between the State and the ryot. Collection of these fees was a troublesome affair. In 1864, an Act was passed, which imposed, in lieu of the fees referred to, a money cess at a rate not exceeding one anna in every rupee of assessment and water tax payable to Government." In those districts in which the Village Cess Act was introduced, the village service inam lands were enfranchised in the names of the occupants and the officers were paid salaries. This Act was replaced by the Madras Village Cess Act, 1895, under which the proceeds of the cess imposed was not to exceed half the estimated cost of the village establishments, the other half being met by the Government. In 1906, the Government of India enunciated the policy that "no local cess should be imposed on lands, supplemental to the land revenue proper, except such as are levied by or on behalf of local authorities for expenditure on genuinely local objects," and on a direction from them, the Madras Government abolished the village cess from April 1006."
- 10. ‡ "In proprietary arears, the emoluments of Village Officers originally consisted of lands and fees paid by the proprietors and tenants. In 1894, under the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act, provision was made for the levy of cess at a rate not exceeding 10 pies in the rupee on the annual rent value on all occupied lands comprised within the limits of the estate. A Village Service Fund was constituted, consisting of the proceeds of this cess, the quit rent on the service inam lands granted to the Village Officers and Government contributions. The cess was abolished with effect from 1st April 1912 at the instance of the Government of India.
- 11. In view of the increase in the cost of the village establishments, the Government desired in 1920, to revive the ryotwari and proprietary village service cesses. Accordingly they introduced two Bills for the purpose in 1923, both of which, however, were thrown out by the old Legislative Council. The Taxation Enquiry Committee of 1924 referred to these cesses and gave a guarded approval to the levy subject to the condition that they should be converted into a source of local taxation, with proper control. The revival of these cesses was examined in 1937 by the First Congress Ministry and it was considered then that the two would be irritating and that we should avoid multiplicity of levies on the same person in the same association of ideas." The question of revival of cesses was accordingly dropped.

Taken from the report of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee, Madras.

- 12. In 1946 the question was again revived and was ultimately deferred pending the report of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee. The Land Revenue Reforms Committee of the Composite Madras State considered that in view of the conditions existing then, it would be unjustifiable to burden the land with further levies beyond those that existed then, and those which they proposed. They opined that there was no justification for a Village Service Cess mainly for the purpose of paying higher emoluments to Village Officers.
- 13. Regulation VI of 1831 was the Law governing the hereditary Village Offices in the Presidency of Madras till the passing of the Madras Hereditary Village Offices Act in 1895. The regulation provided for the due performance of the hereditary village offices and prohibited the alienation of the emoluments attached to those offices. The jurisdiction to decide claims to village offices and their emoluments was ousted from Civil Courts and vested in the Revenue Courts by this regulation. The regulation was defective in not containing rules regarding the execution of decrees, limitation for suits, etc., and not providing for the finality of litigation. The legislature intended to remedy those defects and also to provide the rules of succession to some village offices more precisely, to prescribe the rules of procedure to be followed in disposing of suits, etc., and for the appointment of Village Officers and efficient control over them. Hence the Madras Hereditary Village Offices Act, 1895 was enacted repealing the above Regulation VI of 1831.

CHAPTER III. ACCOUNTS.

14. In pursuance of the terms of reference of the Committee to examine the present system of Revenue Administration at the village level and suggest measures for simplification of the various accounts and registers required to be maintained by the Village Officers and of their correspondence with the higher revenue authorities with a view to lighten their work load. -we have framed a set of questions on simplification of accounts and invited suggestions. As a preliminary issue, some of the Revenue Officials and individuals have invited our attention to the proposal of the Government of India to introduce "KIIASRA FORMS" throughout the Union for facilitating collection of statistical data on uniform basis and stated that in the context of this proposal the question of abolishing, abridging or modifying in any manner the forms of village accounts now in vogue, does not We have perused the "KHASRA FORMS" suggested by the Government of India. In fact, the State Government already examined this question in consultation with the Board of Revenue (erstwhile Statistical Branch) and informed the Government of India, that the particulars required by them in the new forms were recorded in the forms already in vogue in the State, that any additional information required in the new forms and not available at present would be recorded by making suitable adjustments in the existing forms themselves, and that in cases where there were no corresponding village accounts already in vogue, the forms suggested by the Government of India would be adopted. The suggestions of the

State Government to Government of India in this regard are in Appendix V. It may be observed that the additions or alterations suggested to the existing accounts are minor. In other words, the proposal of the Government of India to introduce "KHASRA FORMS" throughout the Union, is not going to alter radically the existing system of accounts at the village level. We therefore consider that quite apart from the proposal of the Government of India, the feasibility of abolishing, abridging or modifying the village accounts has to be examined on merits.

- 15. Keeping in view the several suggestions made by the Collectors, the Village Officers' Associations and others, we have examined the several accounts now maintained at the village level and consider the following changes feasible to reduce the work load:
- (a) Accounts prescribed under the "Revised Forms of Village Accounts."
- 16. A. Register, Land Register and B. Register.—In these registers, the latest rate per acre and the total assessment should be noted in the decimal coinage.
- B. Register.—All inams, other than artizan inams, have been fully assessed under Act XVII of 1955. Act XXXVII of 1956 (The Andhra Inams Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari Lands Act) provides for the abolition and conversion into ryotwari, all inam lands including artizan inams. Inams are now in the process of abolition. With the complete abolition of the inams, the need for 'B' Register will cease.
- 17. Village Account No. 1.—This is the monthly register of cultivation in the village. This is now being prepared giving details of cultivation in each survey number, which, practically amounts to an unnecessary reproduction of the Adangal (Village Account No. 2). The Revenue Inspector notes from the monthly cultivation accounts of the several villages in the firka, only the total extents cultivated in each village in his abstract which is sent to the Taluk Office. Moreover, Account No. 1 is prepared from Account No. 2 (Adangal). We do not see any advantage in noting survey numbers in No. 1 Account. Column 2 of Account No. 1 showing the survey numbers, which will be available in the Adangal, may therefore be deleted, and only the total extents which are required for statistical purposes, may be shown. This results in economy of paper besides saving a lot of scriptory work to the karnam each month.
- 18. Village Account No. 2 (Adangal).—The Account is prepared every year at the beginning of the Fasli. The scriptory work could be reduced considerably by maintaining the Account for a period of five years.

This object can be achieved by adopting either of the following courses:—

- (i) By providing inter-leaves, or
- (ii) by allotting one page for each survey number and dividing it into five parts for noting the particulars for five fasli years.

The specimen forms for both the alternatives are in Appendices VI and VII. Alternative (ii) is more advantageous than alternative (i). If interleaves are to be provided, only the labour involved in filling up columns 1 to 5 will be saved; whereas in the other method, if there is no change, the fact can be noted in column 6 in the portion allotted for the Fasli. Besides, alternative (i) involves extra work in printing and binding. We therefore consider that village Account No. 2 may be maintained for five years by following the second alternative. This may make the account rather bulky and perhaps a little inconvenient to handle. There is also a risk of loss of the account by misplacement. The advantages however resulting from the proposed alteration are so great that it is worthwhile putting up with these slight inconveniences. Besides the saving in scriptory work, the azmoishing Officers will also have the opportunity to study the remarks made in the previous years. If however the Account becomes really unwieldy, it can be split up into volumes.

Village Account No. 2-A.—At present, sketches are being prepared in respect of each encroachment afresh every year. We consider that sketches need not be prepared in respect of old encroachments when there is no change in measurements.

- 19. Village Account No. 2 (c).—At present, trees standing on Government lands, other than those in charge of the Forest and Public Works Departments, are entered in this Account. This is being written up every year on the basis of the Account of the previous year taking into consideration the additions or deletions, if any. We consider that some work can be saved by maintaining this as a permanent Account, making the necessary changes every year.
- 20. Village Account No. 2-E.—This statement summarises the changes that may have been made in the area and assessment of the classified land (Government or Inam) poramboke areas or any other portion of the village. This may be abolished, as all the particulars in this Account are available in the enclosure to permanent register A, wherein the changes affecting classification, area and assessment, occurring from time to time, are incorporated.
- 21. Village Account Nos. 3 and 3-A.—Account No. 3 is the annual register of changes of entry of fields ordered by a superior revenue authority, showing particulars of sanctioned changes in holdings. This is written up in four sections allotting consecutive pages for each section and sub-section. Enclosure A to this Account is only a sectionwise abstract of changes in the holdings during the Fasli.

We consider that village Account No. 3 need not be written up under several sections, as the corresponding taluk register No. 6 is also not written up under these sections. It is sufficient if the changes are entered in this register in the serial order of receipt. Consequently, enclosure A to this Account may be abolished as it is only a sectionwise abstract. This saves some labour and stationery.

- 22. Village Account No. 4.—This is a statement showing beriz deductions of all kinds and is prepared annually. Usually there will be no changes. In order to avoid duplication of work every year, this Account may be made a permanent one.
- 23. Village Account No. 5—Part II.—This will be written up from sanctioned cases of remission from Part I in the order of irrigation sources and shows the extent on which remission is granted. This may be abolished by adding an additional column to Account No. 5—Part I, to show the extent on which the remission is granted, by splitting up column 13 into two columns for noting the extent and assessment remitted.

Consequently, Account No. 5—Part III may be renumbered as Account No. 5—Part II.

24. Village Account No. 6.—This is intended to show all wet fields on which enhanced water rate for irregular irrigation or extra charge for cultivation of a second crop is levied and all dry fields on which a separate water rate is charged. At present, dry lands irrigated with standing permission (Bapat wet lands) are included in this Account. These lands can be converted into permanent wet. If this is done, the need to prepare No. 6 Account in respect of these cases every year will be obviated and much scriptory work saved.

We consider that pending conversion into wet, orders may be passed by the Tahsildar on the "Register of lands held on standing permission" which avoids the need to prepare Account No. 6 separately.

At present, sketches are being prepared in respect of each water rate case afresh every year. We consider that sketches need not be prepared in respect of old water rate cases where there is no change in measurements. As this is an important account and has to be retained in the Taluk Office for 20 years, it should be printed on good ruled paper in foolscap size.

- 25. Village Account No. 7.—This is a statement showing the miscellaneous items of land revenue. Most of the inams are already fully assessed under the Andhra Inams (Assessment) Act 1955. The inams are in the process of abolition by virtue of the Andhra Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1956. Pending abolition, the assessment, quit rent, etc., on inams can be taken to village Account No. 10-I direct by opening a separate section for inams. Other items of revenue included at present in village Account No. 7, such as revenue on poramboke lands or assessed waste lands, etc., can be exhibited in village Account No. 2-A by providing additional columns as shown in the specimen form of Account No. 2-A in Appendix VIII. From Account No. 2-A, these items can directly be taken to village Account No. 10-II. We consider that village Account No. 7 may be abolished adopting the above changes.
- 26. Village Account No. 9.—This is the statement of local and special fund charges, other than those collected on ryotwari lands which appear in Statement No. 10. The cesses on miscellaneous revenue, which are

exhibited in this Account now, can be noted in village Account No. 2-A. by providing an additional column as shown in the specimen form in Appendix VIII.

Since we have suggested that a separate section may be opened in village Account No. 10 (I) for inams, cesses on inams will automatically be calculated in 10 (II) Account. There is no need for village Account No. 9 and we therefore suggest that it may be abolished.

- 27. Village Account No. 10-II.—This Account shows the particulars of holdings as per sec. 10-I and all items of charges thereon. Columns 2 to 6 of this Account are only a reproduction of columns 3 to 7 of Account No. 10-I. We consider that they may be deleted. Columns 14 and 16 also need revision in view of our suggestion to abolish village Account Nos. 7 and 9. Columns 17 and 18 are also unnecessary. In the result, we suggest that village Account No. 10-II may be revised as shown in the specimen form in Appendix IX.
- 28. Village Account Nos. 11 and 11-A.—Statement No. 11 is the form of Patta granted to each ryot. Enclosure 'A' is the form of patta for miscellaneous revenue. Elsewhere we are suggesting that a "Pattadar's pass book" may be given to each ryot showing therein the lands held by him together with the extent and assessment, etc., thereon. If the system of issuing pass books to individual ryots is approved, these statements can be abolished.
- 29. Village Account No. 12.—This is an abstract of the settlement for the whole village showing in a tabular form the total demand of the village under each item. As this is only an extract of the totals of 10-II account, we consider that this may be abolished. The Jamabandi Officer may settle the demand in Account No. 10-II and affix his signature thereon in token of its correctness.
- 30. Village Account No. 13.—This is the chitta of daily collections in the village. The original will be written up by the Headman. A duplicate copy is being written up by the karnam and attested both by the karnam and headman in token of its correctness and forwarded to the Taluk Office with the remittance list. We consider that this Account may be written up by the Headman in duplicate by using carbon paper and the duplicate copy may be sent to the karnam for posting Khata. The karnam after posting Khata, will append a certificate to that effect and return it to the Headman for transmission to the Taluk Office with the remittance. We further consider that in order to prevent misappropriations, printed and machine-numbered chitta books may be supplied to headmen.

In this connection we regret to observe that embezzlement of loan collections by Village Officers are on the increase. To put down this evil, we suggest that printed and machine-numbered chittas may be prescribed to be maintained separately for the collections in respect of loans besides taking deterrent action in respect of the deliquents.

- 31. Village Account No. 14-A.—This is an abstract showing the demand, collection and balance of the whole village. We consider that this Account may be abolished as the particulars are available in village Account No. 16. Consequently, 14-B and 14-C may be renumbered as 14-A and 14-B.
- 32. Village Account No. 15 (Remittance list).—In the Telugu form of the statement, in column 5, the "village officers" are referred to as village servants. This may be altered as "village establishment."
- 33. Village Account No. 16.—This Account shows the liability of each individual at the end of every month with reference to the faslies to which the arrears appertain. The Account should be prepared for all the months of a fasli, when there is a balance outstanding. Under the existing instructions, the Account should be forwarded to the Taluk Office with each remittance. We consider that this is unnecessary. It should be sufficient if this Account is sent to Taluk Office at the end of the month along with the last remittance.
- 34. Village Account No. 18.—This is the form of receipt to be granted to the ryot in acknowledgement of the sum paid by him during the year towards the amounts due by him to the Government. All the Collectors and the Village Officers' Associations stated that it is not practicable to issue receipts in the present form. The old form of receipt is in Appendix X. In an appeal on a suit by a ryotwari holder of Tanjore district in the Sub-Court, Kumbakonam, praying that he should be given receipt under section 56 of the Revenue Recovery Act for payment of land revenue with full particulars of fields and assessment paid by him, the Sub-Judge, Kumbakonam, directed the composite Government of Madras to cause the issue of receipts showing the following particulars:—
 - (i) Assessment due on lauds,
 - (ii) Water rate—Tiruvajasti or the faslijasti, as the case may be,
 - (iii) Penal water charge,
 - (iv) Tax on trees,
 - (v) Land cess levied under sections 74-B and 78 of Madras Local Boards Act,
 - (vi) Education Cess,
 - (vii) Penal assessment levied under the Madras Land Encroachment Act, and
 - (viii) also in the case of land revenue paid, a description of the land sufficient to identify it.

As the form of the land revenue receipt then in vogue did not provide for all these details, the question arose whether it was necessary to amend section 56 of the Revenue Recovery Act in such a way as to allow the continuance of the form of receipt in vogue then or to revise it in conformity with the judgment of the Sub-Court. The Composite Government of Madras, while considering that it was not worthwhile appealing against the judgment of the Subordinate Judge, decided to amend the form in accordance

with the judgment of the Civil Court. The revised form of land revenue receipt was thus prescribed with as many as 16 columns. Subsequent to the formation of Andhra State, the Board of Revenue suggested to the Government that the old form of receipt which was simple, might be restored by amending suitably section 56 of the Revenue Recovery Act, since the issue of receipt with so many columns in the revised form was practically impossible. Pending the restoration of the old form of receipt, the Board suggested that provisional receipts might be issued by the Village Officers in the first instance in the old form and a consolidated receipt in the revised form for the entire amount after the expiry of the kist season. Ms. No. 828, Revenue, dated 11th April 1956, the erstwhile Government of Andhra, approved the Board's proposal to issue provisional receipts in the first instance in the old form, subject to a consolidated receipt being issued for the whole fasli after all the amount due was completely paid. The Government further directed that the results of this system should be watched for some time before undertaking legislation for amending section 56 of the Revenue Recovery Act.

We observe from the Covernment Order that the Government considered that legislation could be undertaken to amend section 56 of the Revenue Recovery Act only if it is found that they are left with no other alternative. The main object in issuing receipt with so many particulars is based on considerations that the ryots should not harbour any suspicion that more is demanded from them than what is really due and that their interests should be adequately safeguarded. In the chapter dealing with subdivision and separate registry, we are suggesting that a "Pattadar's Pass Book" may be given to each ryot showing therein the extents held by him, the assessment thereon and other details. We consider that if the system of issuing pass book is accepted, the interests of ryots will not be prejudiced in any way by issuing receipts in a simple form. Our enquiries reveal that generally receipts are not being issued in the revised form. The form is so elaborate that it requires a considerable time to fill in the revised columns of it, and several registers such as the permanent A register, 10 (II), etc., have also to be referred to, every time a receipt is issued, imposing a great strain on village officers. The kist season generally commences in the month of December and continues in full swing till March. During this period, the karnams will also be engaged with the azmaish of the second crop and with the preparation of jamabandi accounts. If in addition to the above duties, the karnams are made to sit with the village munsiffs and assist them with the furnishing of the several details required to fill in the various columns of the receipt in respect of the payments made by each ryot, it will cause great strain on them. If on the other hand, the Government insist on the karnams furnishing all the necessary details in the 'Baki Patti' to be given by them to the village munsiffs, even such a step would prove to be impracticable; because, with the exception of bare assessment on the patta lands, all the other items of land revenue are liable to fluctuate. The baki patti cannot be considered as final, until the village accounts are settled by the Jamabandi Officer, which in many cases, comes off at the end of the kist season. As the time at the disposal of the Village Officers will then be too short to run about collecting the dues and issuing receipts in the prescribed form, the entire revenue collection machinery will be thrown out of gear. We therefore suggest that the old form of receipt may be restored by amending suitably section 56 of the Revenue Recovery Act. We further suggest that printed and machine-numbered receipt books containing duplicates may be supplied to headmen to prevent misappropriations.

Similar printed and machine-numbered receipts should be used in respect of collections under the loans also.

- 35. Village Account No. 21.—This is a statement showing the particulars of agricultural implements and live-stock in the village and is prepared once in five years. We received bitter complaints from Village Officers that the present form with over 100 columns is needlessly cumbersome. As this is a form prescribed for the collection of statistics throughout the Union on a uniform basis, we consider that it may not be desirable to curtail it. As an alternative, we suggest that this item of work may, like census, be got done by the panchayats or by other agencies.
 - (b) Registers, accounts and reports prescribed in the Village Officers' and Ryots' Manual or by other administrative orders or Acts
- 36. Several registers and reports are required to be maintained or sent by the Village Officers in the "Village Officers' and Ryots' Manual" and other administrative orders and Acts. Some of them have become obsolete and their maintenance serves no purpose. We therefore suggest that such registers may be abolished. These are:—
 - (1) Register of members of criminal tribes required to notify their place of residence.
 - (2) Leave pass from restricted area to be given to criminal tribes member.
 - (3) The provisional demand statement.
 - (4) The Register of Births of Europeans and Americans.
 - (5) The Register of Deaths of Europeans and Americans.
 - (6) Moturpha register.

At present, progress reports on the inspection of survey marks have to be sent every month by the karnams to the Taluk Surveyor. We consider that instead of monthly reports, an annual report at the end of March of every year will do.

(c) TALUK ACCOUNTS

37. In view of the suggestions made for abolition, abridgement or modification of the village accounts, we have considered whether the changes suggested will react on taluk accounts. Suggestions of abolition of some village Accounts have been made either because the particulars contained in those accounts have become unnecessary as a result of recent legislation or because they are available in other accounts. The structure of taluk accounts will not therefore be affected in any way by the suggestions we made.

2. Amplification of Accounts.

- 38. In G.O. Ms. No. 1781, Revenue, dated 24th September 1957, the Government have amplified the terms of reference of this Committee to examine how best the particulars of tenancy could be recorded in the village accounts. The maintenance of correct and up-to-date land records is a prerequisite for implementation of land reforms. The Land Reforms Committee (Andhra) recommended that village Accounts should be amplified for recording particulars of tenancy. We agree with the suggestion. We have considered how best this could be given effect to. As stated under simplification of Accounts, the Government of India have standardized certain forms for collecting certain statistics on a uniform basis. While considering the question of adoption of these forms in this State, the Government, in consultation with the Board of Revenue (crstwhile statistical branch), decided that the following items should be noted in column 6 of the village Account No. 2:—
 - (1) Name and residence of cultivator (tenant).
 - (2) Type of tenure.
 - (3) System of tenancy and rent.

We feel that incorporation of these particulars in the manner already decided is sufficient.

CHAPTER IV. JAMABANDI.

39. Jamabandi or annual settlement comprises a detailed scrutiny of the village and taluk registers and accounts with the object of ascertaining whether all items of land revenue have been properly determined and brought to account and whether the statistics prescribed for economic and administrative purposes have been correctly compiled. The Jamabandi Officer has an opportunity to see whether all the Revenue Officers have been doing all that is expected of them by the Government particularly in respect of the following subjects; the careful inspection of cultivation and porambokes. the proper and prompt disposal of encroachments, and of darkhasts for assignment, relinquishment and transfers of land, the examination of cash accounts, claims to remission, the collection of kists as they fall due and refund of overpayments. Jamabandi should ordinarily be conducted at Taluk Headquarters in accordance with a programme approved by the District Collector. The Provincial Village Officers' Association in its replies to the questionnaire suggested that the present system of Jamabandi may be replaced by an audit system. The representatives of the Rayalaseema Village Officers' Association, while giving oral evidence at Anantapur, stated that the present system should continue as the audit system cannot be a real substitute for Jamabandi. Those who have advocated that Jamabandi may be replaced by an audit system have not given cogent reasons in support of the suggestion. The system of audit at village level necessarily involves employment of special staff. Quite apart from the expenditure involved, audit system will merely be a mechanical arithmetical check of the accounts. The Jamabandi in the present form not only provides for the higher Revenue Officers to know personally about the standard of efficiency

in regard to the maintenance of accounts and registers, but also gives them an opportunity to hear and remedy individual or collective grievances of ryots on the spot. Therefore, from the point of view of the ryots, Jamabandi is desirable. We suggest that Jamabandi in its present form, should be retained.

- 40. At the same time, we consider that steps may be taken to remedy the inconveniences the Village Officers are experiencing at present in the conduct of Jamabandi at Taluk Headquarters. It is a common complaint that Village Officers are being detained at Taluk Headquarters during Jamabandi needlessly long. We observe that in G.O. No. 1139, Revenue, dated 15th June 1957, the Government have already issued instructions that karnams should not be detained for Jamabandi at Taluk Headquarters for more than seven days and the Village Headmen for more than two days. In our view, what is required is the strict enforcement of these instructions. To ensure this object, we suggest that a Special Register may be prescribed showing therein the name of the village, the date of arrival of the Village Officers at the Taluk Headquarters, the dates of beginning and closing of checking of accounts and different stages thereof and the reasons, if any, for detaining the Village Officers beyond the period prescribed. The Jamabandi Officer should be required to append invariably a certificate testifying to the correctness of the entries in the register after satisfying himself by independent enquiries. We also consider that whenever the Village Officers are made to stay at Taluk Headquarters beyond the prescribed period, a special report should be sent to the Collector, explaining fully the reasons for exceeding the time limit.
- 41. The Jamabandi accounts should be prepared at the village level well in advance. Most of the delays in the preparation of accounts can be avoided if the Revenue Inspectors and Tahsildars give proper lead to Village Officers and look to the timely preparation of accounts during their tours. For convenience, all 'NIL' registers and unimportant registers may be got checked by the Taluk Head Clerk, instead of making the Village Officers go round to each subject clerk in the Taluk Office. At present, the work of checking the village accounts is attended to by the Taluk staff in addition to their normal duties. It is desirable that the checking staff should be put exclusively on this job. The checking should be completed two days in advance of the prescribed date of Jamabandi so as to allow sufficient time for scrutiny by higher officials.
- 42. All forms of village accounts and stationery necessary for the subsequent fashi should be supplied to the Village Officers at the time of Jamabandi in the presence of the Jamabandi Officer and acknowledgments obtained from the Village Officers.
- 43. As regards the attendance of servants, we consider that only one servant should be allowed to accompany the Village Officers during the period of Jamabandi except on the Jamabandi day. On the Jamabandi day, all the village servants will appear before the Jamabandi Officer as usual, so as to enable the Officer to judge whether all of them are physically fit enough to attend to their normal duties.

44. There have been complaints that the rate of daily allowance paid to Village Officers during Jamabandi is inadequate. We propose to deal with this aspect under the Chapter "TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE AND DAILY ALLOWANCE TO VILLAGE OFFICERS."

CHAPTER V.

SUBDIVISION, SEPARATE REGISTRY AND GRANT OF SINGLE PATTAS.

45. It is a common complaint that the present joint patta system places the ryot at the mercy of the Village Officers and gives the Village Officers opportunities for malpractices, since the ryot cannot know the excess amount payable by him. As the revenue registry is not up-to-date, there is no correlation between the revenue records and enjoyment on ground. In the past, when periodical resettlements were in vogue, there was better correlation between revenue registry and enjoyment. Resettlements, as such, were first held in abeyance in 1937 and later on abandoned as a matter of State Policy. As the subdivision and separate registry of fields according to enjoyment was not strictly enforced since the abolition of the resettlements, we have today a good number of joint pattas and very few single pattas. We have therefore examined whether subdivision and separate registry and grant of single pattas should not be insisted in the interests of the ryots and efficient administration. The only argument that can be advanced against the separate registry and grant of single pattas is that it may not be opportune in the context of the need for consolidation of holdings for improving agricultural production; but the advantages, in our view, are overwhelming, particularly from the ryots' point of view. The ryot will know the extent of his holding and the assessment which he is liable to pay thereon to the Government. He cannot be forced to pay anything in excess of this amount. Joint pattadars are jointly and severally responsible to the Government for the payment of land revenue due on a patta. There is the risk of the lands of a ryot, who has paid his proper share of land revenue, being proceeded against if there is arrear on a patta due to the default of another party. The joint pattas are also creating difficulty in collection work. The village karnams generally give "BAKI JABITAS" pattawise, but not "ASAMIWISE", and unless both the Village Officers sit together or the village munsiff is very intelligent and possesses knowledge of enjoyment in each patta, collection work is rendered difficult. In the event of temporary replacement of Village Officers due to misconduct or other reasons, collection work is considerably affected since the new incumbents do not have the knowledge of enjoyment on ground. This is often leading to excess collections from some ryots under the joint patta, while others who are in actual enjoyment of other portions escape payment. Ryots are affected adversely in other ways also. The Government are granting different categories of loans to ryots for increasing agricultural production. In hypothecating lands for obtaining loans, the ryot is undergoing a lot of inconvenience since the security he offers is not accepted unless all the joint pattadars also agree to the hypothecation or, in the alternative, his share in the joint patta is separately subdivided and consequential changes carried out in the revenue records. The Land Reforms Committee, Andhra,

has stated in its report that "Joint pattas have always been a source of confusion" and suggested that "they should be allowed in future only in the case of undivided Hindu families which form one unit, and that in other cases, the different shareholders should be compelled to subdivide their lands and hold them under separate single pattas." We agree with this view and recommend that joint pattas should be an exception than the rule and steps should be taken to see that every ryot gets his share subdivided and obtains a separate patta.

- 46. We have now to consider how the subdivision and separate registry should be brought up-to-date. The existing instructions are contained in Board's Standing Order No. 27 and sub-paragraph 4 of paragraph 6 of Chapter V of the Village Officers' and Ryots' Manual. Subdivision and separate registry of a joint holding may be effected at the instance of any of the joint holders or persons to whom the whole or part of the share has been transferred, provided that the shares are marked on ground with ridges or other marks in the case of occupied subdivisions, and by lock spitting or by other distinguishable way in the case of unoccupied subdivisions. The ryots are slow in taking advantage of the system, either because of illiteracy or because of the procedural delays involved in the process. Broadly speaking, we come across the following three types of cases of joint pattas:—
 - (a) Cases of full survey numbers or full subdivisions enjoyed separately by several ryots,
 - (b) Cases where several ryots are enjoying lands on joint patta—the enjoyment being well demarcated on ground by ridges or other marks, and
 - (c) Cases where several ryots are enjoying lands on joint patta, but the enjoyment is not defined or demarcated on ground in any manner

While there is no difficulty with regard to survey and subdivision in cases falling under items (a) and (b), it is difficult, if not impossible, to subdivide and issue individual pattas in respect of cases falling under category (c). We consider that at least in this type of cases, it will be necessary to insist upon the ryots to file declarations of the extents under their enjoyment by bringing up legislation for the purpose. The karnams should be made to attend to the subdivision work very promptly whenever any application for subdivision or separate registry is received. As instructions however detailed they may be, may not have the desired effect, the Collectors may be instructed to prescribe a monthly periodical showing therein the number of joint pattas in the village, the number of applications received for subdivision and separate registry, and the number attended to, etc. The progress in the splitting up of joint pattas should be watched carefully on these monthly returns.

47. We have examined whether this work could be done by the village karnams or whether it will be desirable to employ special staff for the purpose. In our view, employing special staff is not a sound proposition since, quite apart from the financial implications, whatever the special staff employed, the assistance of the karnam would always be necessary. Moreover, this is a continuous problem, as what is a single patta today

will become a joint patta tomorrow, and this is all the more the reason why the work should be got done by the karnams instead of other agencies.

- 48. With a view to quickening the pace of this work, we suggest that henceforth the ryots should be compelled to pay the subdivision fees in the office of the Sub-Registrar at the time of presenting the documents for registration for all transactions involving parts of survey numbers or subdivisions. It should also be prescribed that in respect of every change, the subdivision work should be completed within a month from the date of transaction. According to the instructions in G.O. Ms. No. 2530, Revenue, dated 24th November 1955, the subdivision fee is Rs. 3 and the moiety of the fees payable to the karnam is Rs. 1-8-0. We suggest that it may be enhanced to Rs. 2 the karnam being paid Rs. 1-8-0 as usual and the balance of eight annas to be distributed among the servants employed in the measurement work. To create incentive, the moiety should be paid immediately the Tahsildar accords tentative sanction to the subdivision records.
- 49. The splitting up of joint pattas and the subdivision and separate registry according to enjoyment naturally takes some time. We have therefore to devise a method by which the ryots will be in a position to know what exactly they have to pay in respect of the holdings under their enjoyment. In the interests of the ryot, we suggest that a book called "Pattadar's Pass Book" may be given to each ryot showing therein the survey numbers of the lands held by him together with the extents and the assessment, etc., thereon. (For specimen form-vide-Appendix XI). The book may be in calico binding so as to stand wear and tear and may be priced at Re 1. Half of the amount realized may be retained by the Government towards the cost of the book and the remaining half may be paid to the karnam as remuneration for writing up the pass book. responsibility of bringing the pass book up-to-date will rest with the karnam as part of his normal duties without payment of any special remuneration. The ryots, in their own interests, can be expected to bring the pass books to the karnam whenever there is change and get it up-to-date. For all practical purposes, the pass book will serve as a single patta. We therefore strongly recommend that this system of issuing pass books may be introduced in the interests of the ryots and also for facilitating easy collection.
- 50. We have also considered how far the Government can take responsibility regarding the correctness of the entries in the pass book. We suggest that the Government may take up responsibility in the following cases without any risk of litigation:—
 - (i) Where full survey numbers or subdivisions are involved,
 - (ii) Where the ryots come forward, pay subdivision fees and get the lands subdivided, and
 - (iii) In respect of survey numbers where declarations have been filed by all pattadars concerned of the extents in their possession.

As we have already referred to, joint pattadars are jointly and severally responsible to the Government for the payment of land revenue due on

the patta. In respect of a ryot who obtains a pass book, his responsibility as joint pattadar should be released when once he pays the reverue due on his share, as otherwise, he will be in no better position than what he was before, although he has taken trouble to obtain the pass book. If this is done, ryots will be encouraged to obtain pass books. We therefore suggest either executive instructions may be given or the Revenue Recovery Act may be amended, if necessary, releasing the joint responsibility of the pattadars in the three types of cases we have referred to above, when they obtain the pass books.

CHAPTER VI.

SUPPLY OF FORMS AND STATIONERY.

- 51. There have been general complaints from Village Officers that the forms of several village accounts required by them are not being supplied, or supplied late, with the result that Jamabandies also are delayed in some faslies. At present, the Superintendent, Government Press, is printing and supplying all forms necessary to Collectors according to their indents for distribution to Village Officers. Instances are not, however, lacking where Collectors have moved the Board for permission to get the forms printed locally as the Superintendent, Government Press, could not supply the forms in time. In order to ensure adequate supply of forms to all Village Officers well in time, we recommend that Collectors may be authorized to get all the forms required printed locally. They should be distributed to the Village Officers at the time of Jamabandi in the presence of the Jamabandi Officer, obtaining their acknowledgments. We are aware that local printing may entail extra expenditure over what the Government have to incur by printing the forms in the Government Press. But we consider that the extra cost may not be considerable, as what is now being spent towards freight charges for transport of the stocks would be saved; even if the expenditure is somewhat higher than at present, we feel that the extra expenditure in the interests of work will be amply justified since lack of forms often paralyses the work completely.
- 52. We find that in G.O. Ms. No. 2143, Education, dated 27th October 1955 and Government Memorandum No. 44642-D-56-2, Education, dated 27th June 1956, the Government have prescribed a scale in regard to the supply of stationery articles to Village Officers. We consider the scale generally adequate but the complaint is that the articles are not supplied in time. In future, the articles should be supplied to Village Officers along with the necessary forms in the presence of the Jamabandi Officer after obtaining their acknowledgments.

CHAPTER VII.

STRENGTH AND COST OF VILLAGE ESTABLISHMENT.

53. Statements showing the strength and cost of village establishment according to the Budget Estimates for 1957-58 are in Appendices XII and XIII of the report. The total land revenue receipts in the Andhra districts

are Rs. 686.61 lakhs while the expenditure on village establishment is Rs. 114.60 lakhs. This approximately works out to 17 per cent. of the revenue.

54. The total strength of the establishment under each category is as below:—

Headmen		 	 11,193
Monegars		 	 16
Karnams		 	 9,851
Assistant Karr	ams	 	 527
Vetties		 	 12,186
Talayaries		 	 14,497
Neerganties		 	 781

CHAPTER VIII.

GROUPING OF VILLAGES.

- 55. The principles now followed in grouping or amalgamation of the villages are as follows:—
- (1) Any two or more villages or portions thereof may be grouped or amalgamated so as to form a single new village, when the distance between the village sites does not exceed a mile and a half:

Provided that if there are outlying hamlets of importance more than one and half miles from the new head village, the grouping or amalgamation shall not be carried out.

- (2) Uninhabited or insignificant villages and those in which the lands are so intermingled that the boundaries cannot well be separated may be grouped though the distance limit is exceeded.
- (3) Each new village shall have a headman and at least one talayari or vetti, but if the importance of any one of the minor villages demands it, a separate talayari to reside and keep watch in such minor village may be appointed.
- (4) Karnam's charges may be formed by grouping several villages, whether amalgamated or not.
- (5) Any village may be divided into two or more villages whenever it appears that such a course is desirable as a matter of administrative convenience.
- (6) The distance limit of one and half miles prescribed by rule (1) applies only to the formation of headmen's charges.
- (7) A karnam's group may comprise two or more headmen's charges or survey villages.
- (8) A survey village may be split up into two or more Headmen's charges when there are hamlets of importance situated at a distance of more than one and half miles from the parent village.

- (9) Uninhabited villages should be clubbed with the neighbouring inhabited villages as far as possible.
- (10) The most important village of the group, taking both revenue and population into consideration, should be selected as the residence of the Village Officers.
- (11) The subdivision of survey villages to form karnam's charges should not be proposed after the completion of resurvey.

We generally agree with the above principles, except item No. 7 which lays down that the karnam's groups may comprise two or more headmen's charges or survey villages. It implies that karnams' ranges can be wider than those of the village munsiffs. We consider that headmen's charges should also be on the same model as the karnams' and we propose to deal with this aspect in greater detail under the Chapter relating to the "Pattern of Village Establishment". We observe that though in practice grouping is done with reference to beriz, extent and population of villages, no specific standards have been prescribed. We are of the opinion that certain general standards may be prescribed for the purpose. The same standard cannot be applied uniformly for dry and wet villages. In dry areas, the extents will be extensive, while the demand is low. In wet areas, the converse is the position. Keeping these factors in view, we consider that generally, the optimum size of a village may be fixed at 8 square miles or a beriz of Rs. 5,000 in the case of dry areas, and 5 square miles or a beriz of Rs. 30,000 in respect of wet areas.

- 56. We have gathered statistics of typical villages with the demand, population and scales of establishment. (Vide Appendix XIV). We observe that there are in many cases small villages falling below the optimum size we have suggested. Instances are not lacking where the cost of the village establishment is almost equal to the demand of the village. Whatever may have been the reasons for the existence of such small units in a Police State, there is no need to maintain them any longer in the Welfare State. There are also instances of uninhabited or insignificant villages still existing. We consider that the sooner such uneconomic units disappear, the better. We therefore suggest that the position may be reviewed in each district, with a view to group villages, so as to bring about units of the optimum size.
- 57. The existing big villages need not be split up though they exceed the optimum size. However, if any of the hamlets of such big villages can be tagged on conveniently to neighbouring villages without additional financial commitments, this may be done. Where, however, the villages are very big and practically unwieldy, they may be split up into sizable units without prejudice to panchayat boundaries.
- 58. When we think of grouping, we have to necessarily distinguish between estate areas taken over and the other ryotwari areas. Collectors are now sending up proposals to the Board of Revenue for determining Village Officers' charges soon after the survey and settlement operations in a particular taluk are over. This is obviously the proper course as the demand of the village cannot be correctly ascertained till the survey and settlement

operations are over. While we agree to this practice being continued, we feel that in very obvious cases, grouping may be done even now without waiting for the completion of settlement.

- 59. As regards ryotwari areas, there may not be much scope for grouping, as the problem would have been tackled already at the time of survey and settlement of that area. Nevertheless, we have come across cases of small villages with a beriz of only a few hundreds of rupees. Such instances are obvious cases for grouping and we therefore suggest that grouping should be undertaken in ryotwari areas also keeping in view the optimum size we have indicated.
- 60. As regards the financial implications, it is too soon to estimate accurately the results as they depend upon the picture as it emerges after the survey and settlement operations are completed in the taken-over estate areas. But it can be asserted with certainty that there will be some savings to the State. The Village Officers' Associations are generally not in favour of grouping as they apprehend some retrenchment. Some of them have suggested that even if there were to be grouping, it may be done in such a way as not to retrench the present staff. We are unable to accept this proposition. We would however like to make it clear that we are recommending grouping for administrative convenience and not merely for financial reasons.

CHAPTER IX.

PATTERN AND SCALE OF VILLAGE ESTABLISHMENT.

- 61. The following are the classes of village officers working in the Andhra districts of this State:—
 - (1) Karnam,
 - (2) Assistant Karnam,
 - (3) Headman,
 - (4) Monigar,
 - (5) Talayari,
 - (6) Vetti, and
 - (7) Neerganty.

Besides, there are also the villages, viz.:—

- (1) Carpenter,
- (2) Blacksmith,
- (3) Barber,
- (4) Washerman,
- (5) Potter,
- (6) Astrologer, and
- (7) Purohit or Priest.

- 62. As regards village artizans, we have no remarks to offer beyond stating that the inam lands attached to these officers are in the process of abolition under the Andhra Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act. In respect of other officers viz., Karnams, Headmen, etc., we have considered whether so many classes of village officers are necessary, or any other change in the pattern is called for at the village level in the interests of village administration. We feel that so many classes of village officers are unnecessary. For instance, Assistant Karnams and Monigars are very rarely useful as parts of administrative machinery except where they hold independent charge of blocks or hamlets and maintain accounts, more or less, separately. There is very little harmony between the Assistant Karnams and the Karnams, and Monigars and Headmen. This lack of harmony invariably affects efficiency of the administration. We, therefore recommend that the posts of Assistant Karnams and Assistant Headmen (Monigars) may be abolished except where they are in independent charge of blocks or hamlets. In the excepted cases, the Assistant Karnams and the Assistant Headmen may be made full-blown village officers so as to make them fully responsible.
- 63. It has been represented to us by some of the Village Officers that the offices of the Assistant Karnams and Assistant Munsiffs may be made hereditary. We observe that in terms of section 6 of Act III of 1895, these offices will be hereditary, if only they were hereditary prior to revision. We also observe that it is not the intention of Act III of 1895 to create new hereditary offices but only to preserve them wherever they are hereditary. As we have suggested the abolition of these offices except in a few cases, we consider it unnecessary to confer upon them the hereditary right. We need not add that such of the posts which were hereditary prior to revision continue to retain the same character.
- 64. We observe from Appendix XII that the number of village headmen exceeds the number of karnams. There are several groups of villages called "Karnams' groups", each group consisting of more than one village under a single karnam, but with a headmen for each village. It is sheer waste to have a number of village headmen in what is a "Karnam's group". This phenomena is more apparent in Chittoor district. Considering the amount of work the karmam and a village headmen could do, there is no doubt that when a karnam could manage a group of villages, a munsiff can also manage the work with much less difficulty. The work of a village munsiff is essentially seasonal in character, and in reality, the collection work is done to a large extent by village servants, the occasions for personal interference of the village munsiff being very few. We therefore consider that in this type of cases, the village establishment as it is, lends itself to considerable pruning. With a view to avoid waste, we recommend that the headmen's charges may be reorganised on the model of the karnams' charges so that there may be only one headman for each group.
- 65. We also consider that so many classes are not necessary among village servants. In practice, the Talayaries do very little of watch and ward duties, though as the name denotes, it is their primary duty. As no specific duties are assigned to each class of village servants, we consider that this

distinction need not exist in future, and suggest that they may all be called "village servants". The statement of typical villages furnished by the Collectors discloses (Appendix XIV) that there are instances where there are 10 servants for villages with a beriz of over Rs. 70,000, while as many as 8 servants are given to villages with a beriz varying from Rs. 13,000 to Rs. 20,000. Though it is difficult in practice to rigidly lay down a maximum in regard to the number of servants to be employed for a village, we consider that generally, there should not be more than 3 village servants in any village of the optimum size we have envisaged. Wherever special reasons exist, the limit may be exceeded. Although this maximum limit is applied, we do not anticipate that there would be large-scale retrenchment of servants, as in most of the taken-over areas, the number of servants is less than the standard we have suggested. Our proposal is likely to produce equitable distribution of village servants for each village or group of villages.

CHAPTER X.

HEREDITARY PRINCIPLE.

66. Most of the village offices in the eleven districts of Andhra are hereditary. Even in regard to non-hereditary offices, the same principles, as applicable to hereditary offices, are being followed, as far as practicable, by virtue of the executive instructions in the B.S.O. We have examined whether village officers need be hereditary either by statute, or by convention, as they are now.

67. The points against the retention of the hereditary system may be put as follows:—

With the efflux of time, in many cases, "the families of village officers ceased to have the pre-eminence which is the real source of respect; that they have stooped to corrupt practices and forfeited public regard; that where they still have influence, they use it for oppression, and that they generally engender village factions."

This system is mediæval and antiquated and confers a special advantage on a person merely by reason of birth which is an accidental Most of such mediæval and antiquated institutions which have stood against progress like the princely order and the zamindari system have been abolished. The fact that the individual is assured of a post of a village officer whatever his general educational qualifications be, is likely to stiffe all aspirations and desire to acquire high educational qualifications in the individual. The certainty of the post remaining in the family in any case tends to sloth and inefficiency on the part of the incumbents. As a matter of fact, there was a frank expression of this feeling by some experienced village officers that the dangling of this temptation has effectively prevented very able individuals belonging to families of village officers from acquiring high academic qualifications and securing important positions in life. It has also been urged that in several families of village officers, the most brilliant boy has been tied down to the villages by the feeling of responsibility that he should retain and pass on this right to his descendants.

It has also been urged that generally the best among the heirs do not care to get themselves qualified. It is also a well-known fact that several families of village officers manage to retain the post by a system of appointing deputies whenever the registered office holder, if he is well qualified, is able to secure a good position, by registering his son as a minor. This process, in some cases, is continued for two or three generations with the net result that the deputy, who is usually an individual depending solely on the post, just marks time and does not take real interest in the work.

68. There are also points in favour of the retention of the hereditary system. The fact that an important position for which one can look forward to is reserved for an individual gives the registered minor an incentive not only to qualify himself by passing the examinations, but also for equipping himself properly for occupying the position. Entrustment of responsibility to an individual usually acts as an incentive for him to make special efforts to qualify himself for the special post. In most cases, the heir gets training from his father or the deputy, who in many cases is a close relative of the registered minor, such as his maternal uncle, who can be expected to have the interest of the minor at his heart. Even now, there are a large number of village officers both among village munsiffs and karnams, who command respect in the village and who consider that it is a privilege to serve and guide the village community. There are village officers who are educated and own substantial properties. It has to be conceded that in most of the villages there is a sad lack of proper leadership, especially for organising movement for the development and economic uplift of village community as a whole in all its spheres. The village officer, with his intimate knowledge, is specially suited to play an active There has been a persistent complaint that the villages are being depleted of the intelligent sections of the people by a constant one-waytraffic to the urban areas of young people, who are attracted by posts in Government service or in business firms. The retention of the hereditary principle will prevent at least the prospective village officers from leaving the village. The need for retaining such intelligent people in the village, who have a sense of responsibility, cannot be overemphasised.

The point that the emoluments attached are looked upon merely as honoraria and that the arrangement costs less than what would cost if full-time incumbents were to be appointed, is also a consideration in favour of the hereditary system.

Apart from remuneration, the opportunity to be of service to the Community is an equally important factor in attracting people to any post. A new vista has opened out to the village officers with the transformation of the country, after the advent of freedom, into a Welfare State and with the implementation of the Community Development Programme, which has already been started changing the outlook of the people. Most of the village officers except a few, who are old both in age and outlook, will have a genuine desire to play an important role in this great movement. This aspiration is perfectly legitimate and should not be frustrated.

Though it is alleged that village officers who still retain influence, use it only for oppression, "actual oppression is, however, a rare exception, and, with the machinery for remedy of such evils always there, and with the growing feeling of resentment against oppression and eagerness to expose oppression and seek remedy, it need not be counted as a prominent factor. As to factions, it is a moot question whether the village officers are not impelled to take sides in factions, which are there already, and which would be there irrespective of them. As to corruption, it is, again, a moot question whether it is not merely a concomitant of low emoluments and also whether, to some extent, the impression as to its existence is not a misunderstanding about returns taken for services which the village officer is free to render as he is not a full-time servant."

69. On the whole, it may be considered, that taking it by and large, the village officers have been a body of people doing their primary work efficiently and loyally, although they may not as yet be up to the standard as intelligent agents for the development activities of the Government and the hereditary system has been largely responsible for this tradition. As a result of the longstanding hereditary link between the village officers and the villagers, a sort of love, affection and respect is evinced by villagers towards the members of the village officer's family which atmosphere cannot be created by any other system, since a village officer will then be looked upon as a bird of passage who cannot be expected to take adequate interest in the welfare of the village community, while the hereditary village officer who is a permanent resident of the village is bound to take interest in the welfare of the village. We, therefore recommend that the hereditary system in the method of recruitment of village officers should be retained.

70. We, however, consider that steps may be taken to remedy the drawbacks now experienced in this system. While village officers can play their role creditably, if they attach value to the hereditary right and want to give from the family one of the best members for the job, we consider that the system of retaining the office in the family for decades, either by appointing distant heirs, from agnates or cognates, or by getting a number of minors registered in succession, is not conducive to efficient administra-The main advantage in the hereditary system is that the heirs are in a way apprenticed to the job and get smoothly into their stride appointment. This is frustrated if distant heirs, who cannot be expected to have close connection with the family of the working incumbent, are allowed to succeed. We, therefore, recommend that hereditary right may be continued in future, in a somewhat modified form. Only the sons of the last office holder, and daughter's eldest son (eldest downitra) in case the last office holder has no sons, or has sons who are not qualified, or his brother, should have the hereditary right; others, in our view, should be The system of retaining the right in the family by getting a number of minors registered successively should also be stopped. consider that this may be achieved by restricting the right of registering minor to one generation. For instance, if "A" is the last office holder and "B" is his minor son, he may be registered as such. But "B" should not be allowed to register his minor son "C" without assuming office. Where, however, "B" is physically or mentally incapacitated or dies before assuming office, his son "C" may be allowed to be registered if he is a minor, since the second registration of a minor is necessitated by reasons beyond one's control. Barring such exceptions, it would be a healthy principle to restrict registration of minors in the manner indicated in the interests of administration. We are aware that these suggestions involve amendment to Act III of 1895, but we consider them quite essential.

- 71. We also wish to mention that conditions are not similar in all the districts. In most of the districts, as already mentioned, village officers attach great importance to hereditary right. The recognised Associations of Village Officers also share the same view. But there are a few taluks in some districts where the village officers are indifferent. In such cases, if they should continue their agitation, it may be necessary to replace them by lower division clerks, as progress in the country cannot be allowed to be hampered by the indifference or non-co-operation of one section. This step however can be taken up only if there is real necessity. In such a case, a firka may be taken as a unit for introducing the new system.
- 72. It has been represented to us by some of the village officers that women should be allowed the right to succeed. Act II of 1894 and Act III of 1895 have been amended removing the disability of women in the matter of appointment to village officers. But section 10 (2) of Act III of 1805, laying down the principle of succession is kept in tact. In terms of this section, succession should devolve on a single heir according to the general custom and rule of primogeniture governing succession to impartible zamindaries in South India. We observe that the Board of Revenue, in the past, pointed out to the Government that with reference to the provisions of the Constitution, women should be given the right to succeed, especially in view of the fact that the disability of "female sex" has been removed. The Government ordered that there is no need to amend the Act till the civil courts decree that section 10 (2) of Act III of 1805 is inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution, as even now, women are not totally excluded from succeeding to village offices, if they are entitled by custom to such a practice, when there are no male heirs, even remote. There is the other point that what is incorporated in Act III of 1805, is only a substantive provision of the "Hindu Law" applicable to impartible zamindaries and till that substantive provision is challenged and declared ultra vires, the question of amending the Act does not arise. Ouite apart from the legal position, we would look at this proposition from a practical point of view. The duties of the village officers involve considerable outdoor work, and constant contact with the public and officials. Ordinarily, women cannot be expected to withstand this strain. If they are appointed, they will get the duties done only by other agencies which practice we deprecate in the interests of administration. We, therefore, recommend that steps need not be taken at this stage to amend Act III of 1805 so as to confer on women the right to succeed to village offices.

CHAPTER XI.

SYSTEM OF RECRUITMENT OF VILLAGE OFFICERS.

73 We have examined whether the present system of recruitment of village officers, besides hereditary principle, which we have dealt with in a

separate chapter, needs any change. One special feature worth noting is that although there are certain departmental tests prescribed, no educational qualifications, as such, are insisted in the recruitment of village officers. With the increasing tempo of planning and development activities, village officers have to play a very important role at the village level. is necessary therefore to ensure that progress is not retarded by placing persons in village offices who are not sufficiently qualified, and who, therefore, cannot pull their weight. Mere passing of the Village Officers' tests cannot give village officers the equipment necessary to qualify them to play their role effectively. We therefore consider that a minimum educational qualification has to be prescribed for village officers in future. At the same time we have to concede that it should not be of a very high order since such a sudden changeover will cause hardship to them. Besides, facilities for higher education are not available in all villages. Bearing this point in view, we recommend that a beginning may be made by prescribing, in future, VIII standard as the minimum educational qualification for village officers. The ultimate aim should be to raise it up to S.S.L.C. in course of time, say, ten years.

- 74. In insisting on the minimum educational qualification in future, unqualified majors on whom the right of succession suddenly devolves, may be placed in a disadvantageous position. On considerations of equity, we suggest that the unqualified majors may be required to pass, in lieu of VIII standard, a general knowledge test, which may be prescribed, of the level expected of the VIII standard students.
- 75. Under Rule 21 of the rules framed under section 20 of the Madras Hereditary Village Officers Act (III of 1895), Headmen are allowed the benefit of oral test. There is no such provision for karnams, and it has been represented to us that the karnams should also be given the benefit of oral test. We consider that the provision of allowing oral test in practice is likely to lead to abuses resulting in persons with very little knowledge getting into offices. The standards in oral test will naturally differ from officer to officer who conducts the test. We, therefore, suggest that the benefit of oral test, now allowed to headmen, may in future, be removed, especially in view of our suggestion in the earlier paragraph to prescribe a minimum educational qualification for holding village offices.
- 76. It has been represented to us by some of the village officers that at present, village officers are being dismissed with bar orders prohibiting the appointment, during their lifetime, of the undivided members of the family and that it is unjust to punish the heirs for acts for which they are not responsible. We observe that in terms of section 10 (4) of Act III of 1895, a permanent vacancy arises only after the death of the dismissed or removed office holder and meanwhile the vacancy is filled up temporarily for administrative convenience. Moreover, the bar order operates only in respect of the undivided members of the family and there are executive instructions that divided members should be allowed to take up the job. The present provision is acting as a deterrent against malpractices as otherwise it will be possible for a dismissed office holder to get his son appointed

and himself exercise practically all the powers. We therefore consider that the existing provision needs no change.

- 77. While giving oral evidence, it has been represented to us that karnams who underwent survey training once, are being sent for it a second time, if their knowledge of survey, while in service, is found inadequate and that this practice may be given up. We are unable to agree to this suggestion. We, however, consider, that it would be adequate if the karnams undergo the training and that a certificate need not be insisted upon for a second time. We however recommend that Travelling Allowance and Dearness Allowance may be allowed to the karnams in such circumstances.
- 78. Under section 10 (5) of Act III of 1895, a registered minor is allowed three years' time after attaining majority to acquire the qualifications prescribed for the office. It has been represented to us that unqualified majors, on whom the hereditary right suddenly devolves, should also be given this concession. We consider that in cases where the office devolves unexpectedly in favour of a major reversioner, it is not possible to expect him to be qualified on the date of death of the last office holder. It cannot be presumed that all the reversioners of all the office holders should qualify themselves, whether they expect the reversion to open in their favour or not. The interval between the death of the last office holder and the date of the appointment of a stranger to the office of the deceased is not at all sufficient for the unqualified major of the type referred to above to pass the required tests. The rule therefore lends itself to the criticism that it is opposed to justice, equity, and good conscience as it permanently debars these unqualified majors. We, therefore, recommend that unqualified majors on whom the hereditary right suddenly devolves, may be allowed three years time from the date of devolution to pass the required tests.
- 79. In order to improve the efficiency of the village officers, we recommend that refresher courses may be held periodically. Whenever such courses are held Travelling Allowance and Dearness Allowance may be allowed to them relaxing if necessary, the ten days' limit for halts. We feel that normally the course need not extend beyond ten days.

CHAPTER XII.

PANCHAYATS AND VILLAGE OFFICERS.

80. For many decades, the village has been the primary unit for Revenue and Police Administration but as a social and economic organisation, it became weaker under the British Rule. As settled conditions emerged, the village community became increasingly dependent on administration and simultaneously unable to manage its own affairs. There is great need in the village today for an organisation representing the community as a whole, which can assume responsibility and provide the leadership for the development of resources. The village panchayats are expected to play this role.

- 81. There were about 3,000 panchayats at the time of formation of Andhra State in 1953. The panchayats have been constituted in thousands since then and practically every big village has a panchayat. The Panchayat Act has also been amended providing for co-option of a woman member for each pauchayat and for indirect election of the President from the elected members. Panchayats are divided into two classes on the basis of their income and population. The panchayats are attending to the provision of important amenities like roads, lighting, sanitation, water supply and drainage. It is essential that the resources of the panchayat should be properly developed, and that there should be equitable taxation and proper utilisation of the funds. It may be asserted without fear of contradiction that in about 75 per cent. of the panchayats, taxation is neither adequate nor properly distributed.
- 82. It has been felt that besides the provision of civic amenities, panchayats can be made to play a larger and a larger part in the advancement of the country. The reason is that unless a village agency assumes responsibility and initiative for developing the resources of the village, it will be difficult to make a marked impression on rural life, for, only a village organisation representing the community as a whole can provide the necessary leadership. Local development works, improvement in the methods of agriculture, animal husbandry, horticulture, marketing of agricultural produce by following co-operative principles, management of charitable and educational institutions, settlement of disputes—are all items that can be taken up by panchayats.
- 83. It has been suggested to us that the revenue administration at the village level can be integrated with panchayats so as to build up a strong administrative unit calculated to assume the multifarious responsibilities We consider that the time is not yet ripe for cast on a Welfare State. introducing this radical change in the set up. To make a beginning, we examined whether it would be feasible to entrust the collection of land revenue to the panchayats. The opinion of the majority of the village officers and even some of the Panchayat Board Presidents is that the panchayats are not yet in a position to shoulder this extra responsibility, as they have to carry on the work in most cases with the help of a low paid clerk, though in larger panchayats there are Executive Officers, and bill collectors. We too consider that it is rather premature to entrust panchavats with the collection of land revenue, when there is a provision for making village officers collect the dues of the panchayat itself on commission basis. The collection of land revenue may suffer if it is entrusted in this early stage to a body depending upon the vote of the electorate.
- 84. It is, however, essential that the panchayat should have the requisite information about the village and its resources readily available. No doubt there is a provision in the Village Panchayat Act requiring the village officers to give any relevant information that may be required by the panchayats. In practice however there is not, very close association between Panchayats and Village Officers at present. There is no proper co-ordination between the Revenue and the Panchayat Administration at the village level, and some times, they seem to run on parallel lines. We

strongly feel that steps should be taken to remedy the position. The association of village officers with panchayats, in our view, will be of considerably use in implementing the schemes for provision of amenities and also the several development programmes undertaken today. There have been various shades of opinion with regard to the participation of village officers in the activities of the panchayats. Some village officers have welcomed the idea of participation and have also urged that they should also be allowed to stand for election to the seats in the panchayat. Other village officers have opposed their participation on the ground that the village officers, who have got important and sometimes unpleasant duties to be performed, should not place themselves in a delicate position depending on the electorate. Such a course, it has been urged, will prevent them from discharging their duties without fear or favour. been a suggestion that village officers might be made ex officio members of the panchayats so that their expert advice will always be available to the panchayats; but some have felt that provision for the seat in the panchayat as an ex officio member cannot enable the village officers either to express themselves or to pull their weight without voting powers. There is also a feeling that if village officers are made ex officio members without any necessity for standing for election, and are also given voting power, they will wield much more power than the ordinary elected members which is certainly not desirable

85. The functions of panchayats are conceived widely enough to permit them to comprehend most of the civic and economic activities of a village community. In additional, panchayats also have judicial functions. In practice, few panchayats discharge all the functions entrusted to them and the activities of many of them suffer from local factions, lack of resources, and above all, want of proper guidance. Panchayats have helped social awakening, but they have not had the same success in raising the level of village life or in fostering self-help in the improvement of village conditions. In other words, although there are exceptions, the panchayat as an institution has not yet become the instrument of village reconstruction and development which it was intended to be. The process of election by which panchayats are constituted may not always throw up a sufficient number of persons with qualities most needed in village reconstruction and administration. The Planning Commission, in the past, laid great emphasis on:

- "(1) the need for an appropriate agency in the village or as near the village as may be possible;
 - (2) the desirability of having as members of the village body concerned with various aspects of village development a few persons in addition to those who may be elected by vote, and
 - (3) the need to use the village body as an effective agency for development in the village and in relation to programmes sponsored by the Government."

For the efficient execution of the village development programmes, we believe that the co-operation and advice of village officers is bound to be

valuable. After deep consideration of the pros and cons of the several suggestions dealt with in the earlier paragraph, we strongly recommend that as a via media, the village headman and the village karnam may be made ex officio members of the panchayat without the power to vote. They may, however, be given the right to place on record their views on important matters, especially when they differ from the other members. Such a record, it is considered, will prevent the members of the Panchayat Board from adopting any arbitrary or unjust step in the administration of the panchayat. We consider that the panchayats, enlarged in this manner, will function as village development agencies largely on the basis of consent and constructive leadership within the village. Ultimately, the stage may come when the entire village administration may pass on to the panchayats.

CHAPTER XIII. REVISION POWER TO GOVERNMENT

86. The village officers can be broadly divided into two categories, viz., (i) Hereditary and statutory village officers, and (ii) Non-hereditary and non-statutory village officers. While the first category of village officers is governed by the Acts, the second is governed by B.S.Os. The following statement, gives in brief, the scheme of appeals and revisions provided for in the Acts.

HEREDITARY AND STATUTORY VILLAGE OFFICERS

	Revenue Divisional Officer.	Collector	Board	Government
Appointments :	Makes the appointment	No appeal	No appeal	No juris- diction
		Appeal lies to the Collector against the decision of the Revenue Divisional Officer in the suit.		do
Punishments Suspensions	Competent authority.	Revision lies to the Collector.	No jurisdiction	đo
Dismissals and removals.	do	Appeal lies to the Collector.	Second appeal lies to the Board.	do

NON-HEREDITARY AND NON-STATUTORY VILLAGE OFFICERS.

	Revenue Divisional Officer	Collector	Board	Government
Appointments	Competent authority.	Appeal lies to Collector.	Appeal lies to the Board only in respect of cases where the Collector sets aside the Rev- enue Divisional Officer's order.	No juris- diction.
Punishments Suspensions.	do	Revision to Collectors.	No jurisdiction.	do
Dismissals & removals	do	Appeal lies to the Collector.	Second appeal to the Board.	do

(In non-hereditary and non-statutory cases, the Government are, however, entertaining some revision petitions).

87. It may be observed that at present, the Government have no jurisdiction in the matter of appointment or punishment of village officers in statutory cases. Even in regard to non-statutory matters, there is no provision in the B.S.Os. conferring revisional jurisdiction on the Government. We have examined whether it would not be desirable for the Covernment to reserve for themselves the revisional jurisdiction. It may be urged against the proposal that the village officer is a part-time servant and that it is not essential for the Government to interfere in the matter of his appointment or punishment in these days of decentralisation of We also notice that in regard to suspensions, the Collector's order in revision is final and even the Board of Revenue has no jurisdiction. In such type of cases, it may not be consistent with law to provide for a revision against a revision. As against these arguments, it may be urged that there is nothing new if revisional power is reserved to the Government since in the case of most of the Covernment servants, the Government are exercising such power. This gives the village officers another opportunity in getting their grievances redressed. During our oral enquiries, a good number of village officers urged that the Government should have revisional power. We consider that, in view of the overwhelming opinion in its favour, steps may be taken to amend the Act and B.S.Os. so as to reserve to the Government the power of revision in all matters where an appeal is now provided to the Board of Revenue.

CHAPTER XIV.

VILLAGE OFFICERS—TO BE TREATED AS PART-TIME OR WHOLE-TIME SERVANTS.

88. Village Officers are at present being treated as part-time servants. Their work is essentially seasonal in character. For instance, a village

munsiff will have tight work during the kist season, while for the rest of the year he will have light work. Similarly, karnams will have tight work during the azmaish and jamabandi periods. We do not mean to suggest that during the other period the village officers are not having any work worth the name, but we would only like to emphasise that the intensity of the work of the village officers varies greatly from one part of the year to another. We consider that the village officers stand entirely on a different footing when compared to other Government servants. not liable to transfer. The conduct rules, fundamental rules, etc., which apply to whole-time servants do not apply to village officers. The village officers have all along been treated as part-time servants; they have no fixed hours of work and they are not wholly precluded from engaging. themselves in subsidiary occupations. At least in some cases, the village officers are now actually having subsidiary occupations. If the village officers are to be treated as whole-time servants, they will have to be governed by the rules and regulations applicable to other Government servants making themselves liable to transfer from place to place; such transfers will not be liked by village officers nor would they be conducive to efficient administration at village level. While giving oral evidence, a few of the village officers have suggested that they should be treated as whole-time servants obviously linking the issue with the emoluments. But the two recognised Village Officers' Associations have stated that they should continue to be treated as part-time servants. We consider that the present system of treating village officers as part-time servants is not only beneficial to the village officers but also to the Government and should be continued.

CHAPTER XV. EMOLUMENTS.

- 89. The scales in vogue in ryotwari and estate areas of the Andhra districts are in Appendices XV and XVI of the report. We notice from the pay structure, as it obtains today (i) that there is disparity in the scales of pay in force in the ryotwari (including taken-over estates) and proprietary areas not yet taken over and (ii) that even in regard to ryotwari areas, there is, in some cases, disparity in the pay of each class of village officers.
- 90. We observe that the disparity in the pay structure of the ryotwari and estate areas will disappear soon with the taking over of the estates since the bulk scale in force in ryotwari area is being applied to them from the date of taking over. The disparity in scales of pay as among the village officers in ryotwari areas was probably based on considerations of size, beriz, etc., of the village; but the bulk of the village officers are paid at a uniform rate. Obviously the difference is justified; otherwise it should not have stood the test of time. We consider that this disparity would largely disappear and a sort of uniform pay structure would be evolved with the formation of villages of the optimum size we have suggested elsewhere.
- 91. We have considered whether the emoluments of village officers as they stand at present, need revision. We notice that during 1943, the cuts formerly imposed in the scales of pay of village officers and servants

during 1926 and 1932, were restored by G.O. Ms. No. 33, Revenue, dated 13th January 1943. In 1945, by G.O. Ms. No. 877, Revenue, dated 27th April 1945, the Government sanctioned dearness allowance to the village officers at the following rates:—

Headmen .. Rs. 3 per mensem.
Karnams .. Rs. 5 do
All village servants .. Rs. 7 do

Again in 1946, the Government enhanced the pay of village officers including servants at a flat rate of Rs. 3 per mensem in G.O. Ms. No. 2108, Revenue, dated 27th September 1946. Subsequent to 1946, there has been no change in the structure of pay or dearness allowance. The duties of village officers have increased with the increasing tempo of revenue laws and the planning and development activities. Whatever the created to implement the laws enacted, and the development programmes undertaken from time to time, at the village level, the work has to be tackled by the village officers or with their active co-operation. While it is obvious that on financial grounds it would be impossible to treat them like other whole-time Government servants entitled to like emoluments, increments, leave salaries and pensions, keeping the present structure as it is, we feel that some increase has to be given since, subsequent to 1946, the work has increased considerably and it has come to stay. As the village officers, including servants, are to be regarded as part-time Government servants, we consider that it would be inappropriate to give them anything in the nature of increased dearness allowance and that it would be best to afford relief to the establishment by way of enhancement in the basic pay itself. Any increase in dearness allowance is likely to be altered, though in the remote future, while the increased work is not a temporary phenomenon but has come to stay. The Committee therefore strongly recommends, that the pay of village headmen may be raised by Rs. 3, village karnams by Rs. 5, and all village servants by Rs. 2, per mensem. In making this recommendation, we have kept in view not only the financial position of the State but also the volume of work the village officers are called upon to discharge. The additional expenditure to the State, if the increase is of the above order, would be Rs. 14,85,340 per annum as worked out in Appendix XVII.

CHAPTER XVI-COMMISSION SYSTEM.

92. In Telangana region, commission system in lieu of salaries, is in vogue. The remuneration allowed to patels and patwaries is calculated according to a progressively decreasing scale, i.e., the larger the amount collected, the smaller will be the rate at which the remuneration is calculated. The scale of remuneration as fixed by the Government is in Appendix XVIII. From 1950, this scale has been increased by 50 per cent in view of the increase in the volume of work the village officers are called on to discharge in connection with the land reforms, and the planning and development activities.

- 93. The only point in favour of commission system is that it introduces an element of gradation in the emoluments of village officers, while at present, they are being paid emoluments in the Andhra districts, more or less, at a fixed scale irrespective of the ayacut and the demand of the village. As against this, the disadvantages are many. When there is remission, the work of village officers will be on the increase, but the demand will be less and with that the commission also will go down. The Commission system is therefore not quite sound on principle. Secondly, the emoluments which the village officers including servants in the Andhra area are getting now are higher than what they would get if the Telangana system of commission were to be adopted. We therefore recommend that the commission system in force in Telangana should not be extended to the Andhra districts.
- o4. In Telangana there are about 188 "intestate watans" (Hereditary Offices for which there are no heirs). Of these, 43 vacancies have been filled up by appointing individuals on a time scale of pay of Rs. 40-2-54 besides dearness allowance at rates admissible to other Government servants. The scale seems to have been fixed at this rate in view of the fact that the incumbents were not having the benefits attached to the "watandary" system; but this is obviously very high. We understand that the Board of Revenue is examining the question whether the scale should continue in respect of these few posts or whether it should be brought down. We have no doubt that this aspect will be considered when the Government take up the question of evolving a common pattern of village administration for the entire State. We do not propose to say anything more with regard to this matter since we feel that the Telangana region and the village administration there do not fall within the scope of the terms of reference of this Committee.

CHAPTER XVII

SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS

95. Under the existing instructions a village officer, who wants to take up any part-time work or occupations, should obtain the previous permission of the competent authority in that regard. In cases where the parttime work or occupation is confined to the charge village of the village officer, the Revenue Divisional Officer concerned himself is competent to grant permission, whether the part-time work or occupation is remunerative or only honorary. If the part-time work or occupation extends beyond the charge village, then, the authority competent to accord permission is the Collector of the district in case the part-time work or occupation is honorary or unremunerative, and the Board of Revenue, if it is remunerative. It has been represented by most of the village officers that they may be allowed to take up subsidiary occupations without the need to obtain prior permission whenever there is scope for them to take up any subsidiary work, either in the charge village or beyond the charge village. The Collectors are however against such a proposition for administrative reasons. We recommend that as a via media the village officers may be allowed to engage in subsidiary occupations, either remunerative or honorary such as Branch Post Masters, Stamp Vendors, etc., within the charge village without the need to obtain the prior permission. We also recommend that the right to direct the village officers not to engage in such occupations, in case it is considered that they interfere seriously with the Government work may be reserved to the Revenue Divisional Officer in the interests of administration. As regards subsidiary occupations outside the charge village, we feel, that the present position needs no change.

- 96. The concession to village officers to engage themselves in subsidiary occupations within the charge village may be of no avail unless preference is shown to them in the matter of appointment of stamp vendors and Branch Post Masters. As regards stamp vendors, we suggest to the Government that preference may be given to village officers. In respect of Branch Post Masters, we are aware that it is a matter in the hands of the Government of India. We would however recommend that the State Government may suggest to the Government of India to give preference to the village officers, who are respected and permanent residents of the village, as against others, such as school masters, etc., who are likely to be transferred.
- o7. Though it may not be possible to prescribe rigidly to which class of village officers the posts of Branch Post Masters and Stamp Vendors should go, generally speaking, we consider that the village munsiffs are better suited for the stamp vendors' posts, while the karnams are better suited for the posts of Branch Post Masters. We would also suggest that the posts of Stamp Vendors may be increased with a view to provide to at least to some of the village officers a subsidiary source of remuneration.
- 98. It has been suggested to us that village officers may be appointed as village-level-workers within their charge village in the community project and development blocks. We consider that this suggestion may be examined.

CHAPTER XVIII.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE AND DAILY ALLOWANCE TO VILLAGE OFFICERS.

- 99. At present the village officers and servants, whose villages are beyond five miles from the place of visit, are being allowed travelling allowance and daily allowance for journeys undertaken in connection with Government work:—
 - (a) a single 3rd class fare for railway journeys,
 - (b) mileage on one anna for road journeys,
 - (c) daily allowance at Re. 1 in case of karnam or headman and annas twelve in the case of village servants, and
 - (d) daily allowance at Rs. 1-8-0 if the karnams attend the settlement offices for settlement work.

This travelling allowance and daily allowance will be drawn and paid by the Tahsildar if it is the Revenue Department that has summoned the village

officers. If it is any other department, then the Tahsildar will draw and pay the travelling allowance and daily allowance only on the production of a certificate issued by the concerned officer in token of having summoned the village officer.

- 100. It has been represented to us that the rates of travelling allowance and daily allowance paid are inadequate. We consider that the travelling allowance now paid is adequate; but the rate of daily allowance needs revision in view of the high cost of living. We recommend that the village officers may be paid daily allowance at Rs. 2-0-0 (two) and the servants at Rs. 1-8-0. The travelling allowance and daily allowance may also be paid whenever remittances are taken according to dates fixed for "IRSAL".
- 101. There have been complaints that travelling allowance and daily allowance are not being paid promptly and that the present procedure is cumbersome. We consider that the procedure should be simplified so as to enable the Tahsildar to make payments then and there in the same way as batta to witnesses in courts.
- 102. It has been represented to us that so far as Jamabandi is concerned, the five miles limit in regard to payment of travelling allowance and daily allowance should be relaxed as all the village officers have to necessarily stay at Taluk Headquarters till the accounts are checked and the demand is settled. We see some force in this contention and recommend that the village officers and servants, excluding those of the taluk headquarters, may be allowed travelling allowance and daily allowance during the period of jamabandi as a special case without imposing the distance limit of five miles.

CHAPTER XIX.

INCHARGE ALLOWANCE.

- 103. Under the rules in force, village officers are paid incharge allowance only up to three months irrespective of the period of additional charge. The village officers urge that they may be allowed to draw additional charge allowance for the full period of additional charge, since they are not to be penalised but encouraged, for the additional work they do. We consider that village officers should not ordinarily be kept in additional charge for over three months and the vacancies should be filled up by suitable candidates expeditiously. Where, however, the period of additional charge extends beyond three months due to unavoidable reasons, the village officers should be paid additional charge allowance for the full period of additional charge since they are turning out additional work. We may observe that even then dearness allowance will be a saving to the Government, for, as additional allowance, village officers are paid only the pay, but not the dearness allowance of the post they hold additional charge.
- 104. It has been represented to us that incharge allowance is not being paid promptly. Arrangements may be made to enable the village officers to draw the incharge allowance, whenever they hold additional charge, along with their monthly pay.

CHAPTER XX.

ADDITIONAL REMUNERATION FOR ADDITIONAL REVENUE WORK.

105. It has been suggested to us that whenever there is increase in the work of the village officers they should be given some additional remuneration. We consider that this is not a healthy principle. There need be no additional remuneration every time there is additional revenue work on account of the tempo of legislation, and planning and development activities. But whenever the village officers are entrusted with duties falling outside the framework of revenue system, such as census of land holdings, civil supplies, they may be given some extra remuneration for the extra work as now.

CHAPTER XXI.

LEAVE FACILITIES.

106. The village officers have urged that they may be made eligible for leave with pay as other Government servants. As village officers are part-time servants, we do not consider that they should be given this facility as full-time servants.

107. We observe that at present village officers are allowed to go on leave for pretty long periods, which is not conducive to administration. We recommend that a maximum limit of four months may be prescribed, and no village officer should be allowed to go on leave for a period exceeding this limit at a time. Exceptions may however be made in the following cases:

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- 1. Medical grounds,
- 2. Pilgrimage, and
- 3. Study purposes.

108. It has been represented to us that medical certificate from the District Medical Officers are being insisted while sanctioning leave to village officers. We suggest that in case the production of a certificate from a Government doctor is considered necessary, it should be sufficient to obtain a certificate from the Assistant Surgeon in charge of taluk or subtaluk headquarters Government Hospital, instead of the District Medical Officer.

CHAPTER XXII.

EDUCATIONAL AND MEDICAL CONCESSIONS.

109. Village Officers are now eligible to the Educational and Medical Concessions admissible to Non-Gazetted Officers. There have been representations from village officers that these concessions should be liberalised. As regards educational concessions, we observe that the sons and daughters of village officers are now eligible to free education up to VIII standard and half-fee concession up to S.S.L.C. In the

earlier chapter dealing with the sytem of recruitment of village officers, we have suggested that a minimum educational qualification may be prescribed for village officers, and that it should be the ultimate aim to have S.S.L.C. as the minimum standard in course of time. It is essential that the village officers should improve their standard of education, so as to understand and implement the various developmental schemes and programmes undertaken now-a-days. Keeping in view these considerations, we strongly recommend that the sons and daughters of village officers including servants, may be given free education up to S.S.L.C. Class. We are aware that we are recommending a concession to village officers which the Non-Gazetted Officers are not enjoying at present. We consider that village officers cannot be compared with other Government servants, since their conditions of service and the role they are expected to play are not identical. We are also aware that this may result in extra expenditure to the State, but we would like to emphasise that the expenditure on this item is well worth incurring as it results in improved efficiency in work. Considerations of finance, we feel, should not stand in the way when this step is calculated to promote the larger interests of the State.

officers that they are not able to avail themselves of these facilities fully as there are no hospitals in the villages and that they may be allowed to recoup the expenditure on production of a certificate from any registered medical practitioner. We consider that this course will certainly lead to abuses. Moreover, most of the villages are now-a-days served with rural dispensaries, and at any rate, a village officer is not placed in a disadvantageous position when compared with a common man. We, therefore, consider that there is no need for any change in the existing medical concessions provided to the village officers.

CHAPTER XXIII.

DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE SERVANTS.

should be distributed between both the village officers as the absence of that arrangement is leading to disputes and disharmony among the village officers. There are also village officers who have objected to such distribution. We consider that certain general principles may be laid down in the matter in the interests of administration. Every headman and karnam should have a village servant to work under him solely. The other village servant or the servants, if any, should be controlled by the village headman, who should arrange to give, for field measurement work, one more servant to the karnam.

CHAPTER XXIV.

VILLAGE OFFICERS' HOME AT TALUK HEADQUARTERS.

to give information required by the higher officials, for remitting collections, and for Jamabandi, etc. On many occasions they may be required to stay overnight, especially during Jamabandi. In all such cases, they have

been experiencing considerable difficulty in securing suitable accommodation at reasonable rates especially since accommodation in hotels is rather restricted and quite costly. While gathering oral evidence, it has been suggested to us by some of the village officers that a village officers' home may be constructed at the headquarters of every taluk as a contribution work, the Government bearing 50 per cent of the cost and the village officers the remaining portion. We consider this a very good proposition and recommend that a building with an area of about 4,000 sq. feet, at a cost of about Rs. 20,000, may be constructed at the headquarters of every taluk or sub-taluk, wherever there is no such home at present, as a contribution work. Such a building will be very useful for providing lodging to the village officers during Jamabandi and other occasions. The village officers will be able to concentrate more attention on the work and finish it much quicker than if they had to stay in the petty hotels or choultries at Taluk Headquarters. The overall expenditure towards Government share for the construction of 50 such homes may not exceed rupees five lakhs. This will be of immense help to the village officers.

CHAPTER XXV.

VILLAGÉ OFFICERS OF BHADRACHALAM TALUK IN EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT.

- Bhadrachalam taluk divided into 22 patwari ranges, each range having one patwari (karnam). Of these 22, five patwaries are solely in charge of Government villages. The remaining 17 ranges cover the non-Government villages since taken over. The villages in Bhadrachalam taluk are much smaller than villages in the plains and much more scattered. Some of the villages consist only of a few huts. The appointment, punishment and removal of the village officers in Government villages is governed by the Madras Heroditary Village Offices Act III of 1895. The Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act II of 1894 was not in operation in the estates in Bhadrachalam taluk. The appointment and punishment of village officers in the proprietary estate villages was governed by the conditions in the missels prepared at the time of settlement. With the taking over of the estate villages by the Government Act III of 1895 applies to them
- 114. East Godavari Collector's Standing Order 3/41 contains information regarding the duties and emoluments of these village officers. An extract of this is in Appendix XIX. The duties of the patwari are similar to those of the karnams in the non-agency villages. The patwari also attends to the collection of land revenue besides the maintenance of the birth and death registers, as the patels are illiterate. The office of the patel in this agency taluk roughly corresponds to that of the village munsiff in the plains, though the patels, because of their illiteracy are unable to attend to the duties of the village munsiffs, in the plains.
- 115. The patwaries of the Government ranges are paid salary as karnams in non-agency areas. The patels in these ranges are not paid any remuneration. Their appointments are honorary. As regards estate ranges

since taken over, there 62 patels who are paid emoluments varying between Re. 0-2-0 and Rs. 38-8-0 per annum, while no remuneration is paid to the patels in the remaining areas. They are, however, enjoying rent-free lands. These patels are neither attending to land revenue collections, nor exercising civil or magisterial powers. Most of the patels are illiterate. In the villages on the river margin, there are some literate patels. These literate patels are maintaining Birth and Death Registers and sending crime reports to the Police. The patwaries in the taken-over areas are paid commission by the Government at the rate of one anna in the rupee for collecting Government revenue. The salaries of these patwaries are governed by the conditions in the 'MISSELS' prepared at the time of settlement. They are paid sums ranging from Rs. 32-0-0 to Rs. 428-0-0 annually. Prior to the taking over of these estates, the amounts mentioned in the 'MISSEL' were being collected from the proprietors along with the Peshkush and paid to the patwaries annually.

- 116. Village servants in the taken-over villages are called 'Maffee' servants. 'Cash maffee' and muffee lands are attached to their officers The vetti is a "chuckler" who renders service to the officers who camp in the village. He also does service to the villagers and is remunerated for it in money and in kind. He receives the hides of the dead cattle of the ryots. The duties of the nirganti are the same as those of the nirganti in the plains. There are two nirganties for the Public Works Department tanks at Gangolu and Nallabilli in Bhadrachalam taluk, who are paid at Rs. 4 per mensem. The Talayari is a watchman who works under the direction of the patwari. In some villages, he works under the direction of the Patel. There are 80 Talayaris in the proprietary villages and they are paid sums varying from As. 12 to Rs. 12 per annum, by the Government. They are also paid grain at 5 seers per plough by the ryots as fixed in the settlement. There are 5 Talayaris in Government villages, who are paid a salary of Rs. 4 per month.
- 117. The patels in the taluk have been agitating for some time past for improvement of pay conditions. Papers containing representations in this regard have also been referred to us for report. We observe that in G.O. Ms. No. 1652, Revenue, dated 20th July 1956 the Government directed that the village officers of taken-over areas might be paid emoluments at the rates admissible to the bulk of the village officers in the ryotwari area, without waiting for the completion of the survey and settlement operations. The sum and substance of the request of the patels in Bhadrachalam taluk is that this Government Order should be made applicable to them and that they should also be paid emoluments allowed to the headmen in the plains, since the estates in this taluk have also been taken over. We may at once mention that the conditions obtaining in the agency areas and the system of administration there are not identical with those of the plains. The patwaries of the taken over villages in this taluk also are being paid at rates lower than the emoluments of their counterparts in the plains. The question of bringing the service conditions of the village officers in the taken over areas of this taluk on a par with those in the plains involves a careful consideration of several aspects, such as the revenue derived, grouping, usefulness of the village officers to the com-

munity, availability of qualified personnel and the like. The revenue derived from Bhadrachalam taluk prior to the abolition of estates was about Rs. 20,000. The present demand is about Rs. 59,500. If the village officers are to be paid emoluments on a par with those in plains, the expenditure may work out roughly to Rs. 44,000 as against Rs. 4,300, now being incurred. The patels, in most cases do very little work, and the institution seems to have been created as a honorary one purely from the point of view of maintenance of law and order. We consider that it is not desirable to introduce any major change in the structure of administration till the survey and settlement operations are over. The question of enhancement of emoluments can be solved to the satisfaction of all, only after the picture as it merges after the survey and settlement is taken into consideration, and villages are grouped for determining headmen's charges, as for patwaries, so as to bring about economic units. We would however recommend:

- (a) that the five patwaries and servants of Government ranges may be treated on the same footing as the karnams and servants in the plains, as they are qualified and are doing similar work as in plains. They should be eligible for the increase in the pay recommended by the Committee under the chapter "Emoluments of Village Officers".
- (b) that the seventeen patwaries of the taken over estate ranges may be paid the scales of pay and allowance admissible to karnams in plains, soon after the survey and settlement operations and regrouping of villages are over. This will not however apply to Bhadrachalam village, where the partwari is already drawing emoluments higher than those of karnam in plains or what he would draw even after implementing the recommendations of the Committee. For the present, the pay structure of the patwaries of the taken over villages needs no revision; and
- (c) that the patels of the Government ranges, and the estate ranges taken over, and the servants in the estate ranges taken over may be given an honorarium of not less than Rs. 12 per year, pending survey and settlement operations and regrouping of villages, as the remunerations they are now getting, in some cases, is ridiculously low. The question of bringing their salaries on a par with those in plains may be considered after the survey and settlement operations are over and the regrouping of villages is taken up.
- 118. We also observe that under the mistaken impression that the orders in G.O. Ms. No. 1652, Revenue, dated 20th July 1956, would apply to agency areas, the village officers in Bhadrachalam taluk were paid at ryotwari scales for some time and later discontinued, when the mistake was noticed. It has been represented to us that the annual salaries of village officers and servants, which they are entitled to in the usual way, have not been paid, pending the question of recovery of the excess amounts paid to them by incorrectly applying G.O. Ms. No. 1652, Revenue, dated 20th July 1956. The amounts paid in excess have to be determined, and wherever the amounts paid fall short of the usual emoluments the village officers are entitled to, steps may be taken to pay the balance. This only amounts to paying the village officers what they are actually entitled to.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE VILLAGE OFFICERS OF NUGUR TALUK IN EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT.

- 119. Nugur taluk originally formed part of Chanda district in the Central Provinces. It was transferred from Central Provinces to the Composite Madras State on 1st July 1909. Nevertheless, the Central Province Land Revenue Act, 1881 and the rules framed thereunder are in force in this taluk by virtue of Regulation I of 1909.
- 120. The particulars of village establishment and the conditions of their service are contained in Collector's Standing Order 3/41, an extract of which is in Appendix XX of this report.
- 121. The village servants of Cherla Firka have been agitating for increased emoluments. Papers containing representations in this matter have been referred to us for report. The village servant in this taluk is called a "KOTHWAL." There is one 'KOTHWAL' for a village or a group of villages. He gets his remuneration in kind, which is paid by the ryots of the village. Rendering assistance to the patwari (karnam) or Revenue Survey Officers is the main duty of the 'KOTHWAL'. The rates and amounts payable to the 'KOTHWAL' are not uniform in all the villages.
- This does not permit the payment of salaries of village officers including servants, on a par with those in the plains. The Central Province Laws now in force in this area have to be repealed and the pattern of administration has to be changed. The Estate Abolition Act has to be applied to this area, and only after this is done and survey and settlement operations are over, it will be possible to remodel the pay structure of the village officers and servants of this taluk. We, however, recommend that steps may be taken to extend the Rent Reduction Act and the Estate Abolition Act to this area repealing the Central Province Laws in force. Pending the change-over and the survey and settlement operations, the village officers and servants may be given a minimum honorarium of Rs. 12 per annum.

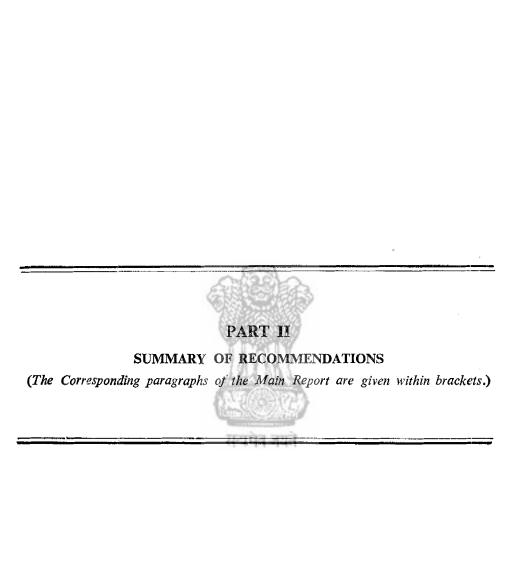
CHAPTER XXVII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

123. It has been represented to us that village headmen may be given commission on collections other than land revenue such as agricultural loans. We do not consider that there is justification to give commission at a percentage of the collections as such, as these are amounts advanced by the Government. We, however, feel that there is some justification to give to headmen a portion of the savings which the State Government may have by way of difference between the rate of interest the State is paying to Government of India, and the rate at which interest is collected from the ryots with regard to the loans advanced to them towards agricultural purposes. A portion of this margin may be given to the village munsiffs

as remuneration. We are not quite sure whether the entire amount is being obtained as a loan from the Government of India or whether the State is meeting the expenditure out of their own funds. Even if the latter is the position, we suggest that a portion of the interest collected may be paid as remuneration to the village munsiff to act as an incentive to speed up collections.

- 124. There have been complaints that village officers are being summoned from their villages without good and sufficient cause. In matters of minor importance, we consider that information can invariably be obtained from them by sending a written memo instead of requiring personal attendance, especially in view of the fact that the village officers are now entitled to travelling allowance for journeys undertaken on Government work. Village officers may be supplied with adequate service postage, say Rs. 5, which may be replenished, whenever necessary. The village officers may be required to keep an account showing as to how they made use of the stamps.
- 125. It has been brought to our notice that in "The Village Officers' and Ryots' Manual", the kamam has been referred to, in some places, as "TABEDAR" to the village munsiff. While emphasizing that the village munsiff should be recognized as the head and leader of the village, we suggest that references to karnam as "TABEDARS", wherever they occur in "The Village Officers' and Ryots' Manual", should be removed.
- 126. We would also suggest that in recognition of outstanding collection work medals, prizes or certificates may be given to three village munsiffs in each district who stand first, second and third in this branch of work. This, the Committee feels, will act as an incentive for speeding up collections.



SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The proposal of the Government of India to introduce Accounts, "KHASRA" forms throughout the Union for collection of agricultural statistics on a uniform basis is not going to alter radically the existing system of accounts at the village level. We therefore consider that quite apart from the proposal of the Government of India, the feasibility of abolishing, abridging or modifying village accounts has to be examined on merits.

(paragraph 14)

- 2. We suggest that the following changes are feasible to reduce the work load of Village Officers:—
- (a) "A" Register, land register and "B" Register.—In these registers, the latest rate per acre and the total assessment should be noted in decimal coinage.

(paragraph 16)

(b) "B" Register.—Inams are now in the process of abolition. With the complete abolition of Inams, the need for 'B' register will cease.

(paragraph 16)

(c) Village Account No. 1.—There is no advantage in noting survey numbers in Account No. 1, especially as this account is required to be prepared from village Account No. 2. With a view to avoid unnecessary scriptory work, column 2 of Account No. 1 may be deleted and only the total extents of crops, which are required for statistical purposes, may be shown.

(paragraph 17)

(d) Village Account No. 2.—This Account is prepared every year at the beginning of the fasli. The scriptory work could be reduced considerably by maintaining the Account for a period of five years by allotting one page for each survey number and dividing it into five parts for noting the particulars for five fasli years.

(paragraph 18)

(e) Village Account No. 2-A (B. Memoranda).—Sketches need not be prepared in respect of old encroachments when there is no change in measurements.

(paragraph 18)

(f) Village Account No. 2-C.—This Account, which is now being written up annually, may be made permanent, and brought up-to-date, every year.

(paragraph 19)

(g) Village Account No. 2-E.—May be abolished as all the particulars in this Account are available in the enclosure to permanent register "A".

(paragraph 20)

(h) Village Accounts Nos. 3 and 3-A.—Account No. 3 need not be written up under several sections as the corresponding taluk register No. 6 is also not maintained under these sections. Consequently, enclosure 'A' to this Account, which is a sectionwise abstract, may be abolished.

(paragraph 21)

(i) Village Account No. 4.—This account, which is maintained at present annually, may be made permanent, as there will be generally no changes.

(paragraph 22)

(j) Village Account No. 5.—This Account comprises three parts. Village Account No. 5, Part II, may be abolished by adding an additional column to Account No. 5 Part I, to show the extent on which the remission is granted. Consequently, Account No. 5, Part III, may be renumbered as Account No. 5, Part II.

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(paragraph 23)

(k) Village Account No. 6.—Dry lands irrigated with standing permission (Bapat wet lands) can be converted into permanent wet. If this is done, the Account need not be prepared in respect of these lands every year as now. Pending implementation of this suggestion the Tahsildar may pass orders on the "Register of lands held on standing permission." It avoids the need to prepare the No. 6 Account separately.

Sketches need not be prepared in respect of old water rate cases when there is no change in measurements.

(paragraph 24)

(I) Village Account No. 7.—The inams are now in the process of abolition. Pending abolition, the assessment, quit rent, etc., on inams, which are now exhibited in this Account, can be taken to village Account No. 10-I direct by opening a separate section for inams. The other items of revenue included at present in this Account can be exhibited in village Account No. 2-A

by providing additional columns. Village Account No. 7 may be abolished by adopting the above changes.

(paragraph 25)

(m) Village Account No. 9.—Cesses on miscellaneous revenue, which are exhibited in this account now, can be noted in village Account No. 2-A by providing an additional column. This Account may be abolished.

(paragraph 26)

(n) Village Account No. 10-II.—Columns 2 to 6 of this Account may be deleted as they are only a reproduction of columns 3 to 7 of village Account No. 10-I. Columns 14 and 16 to 18 also need revision. The revised form suggested by us may be adopted.

(paragraph 27)

(o) Village Accounts Nos. 11 and 11-A.—If "Pattadar's pass book" is given to ryots showing therein the extent of land held by them and assessment, etc., thereon, these Accounts may be abolished.

(paragraph 28)

(p) Village Account No. 12.—May be abolished as this is only an extract of the totals of village Account No. 10-II. The Jamabandi Officer, may settle the demand in Account No. 10-II.

(paragraph 29)

(q) Village Account No. 13.—This may be written up by the headman in duplicate by using carbon paper, the duplicate being sent to the karnam for posting the khata, who will after finishing his work, return it to the headman for transmission to the Taluk Office with the remittance. In order to prevent misappropriations, printed and machine-numbered chitta books may be supplied to the headman. Similar books may be used for the collections in respect of loans to put down the evil of increasing embezzlements.

(paragraph 30)

(r) Village Account No. 14-A.—May be abolished as the particulars are available in village Account No. 16. Consequently, Accounts No. 14-B and 14-C may be renumbered as 14-A and 14-B.

(s) Village Account No. 15.—The words "Village Servants" occurring in column 5 of the Telugu form of this Account may be altered as "Village Establishment"

(paragraph 32)

(t) Village Account No. 16.—It is sufficient if this Account is sent to taluk office at the end of the month along with the last remittance.

(paragraph 33)

(u) Village Account No. 18.—As it is not practicable to issue receipts in the present form, the old form of receipt may be restored by amending suitably section 56 of the Revenue Recovery Act.

Printed and machine-numbered receipt books containing duplicate receipts may be supplied to Village Officers to avoid misappropriations.

Similar receipts should be used in respect of collections under the loans also.

(paragraph 34)

(v) Village Account No. 21.—This work may, like census, be got done by the panchayats or by other agencies.

(paragrapah 35)-

- (w) The following registers may be abolished:—
 - (i) Register of members of Criminal Tribes required to notify their places of residence.
 - (ii) Leave pass from restricted area to be given to the Criminal Tribes members.
 - (iii) The Provisional demand statement.
 - (iv) The Register of Births of Europeans and Americans.
 - (v) The Register of Deaths of Europeans and Americans.
 - (vi) Moturpha Register.

Progress reports on the inspection of survey marks by karnams to the Taluk Surveyor may be sent annually at the end of March instead of monthly as now.

(paragraph 36)

(x) Taluk Accounts.—The structure of Taluk Accounts is not affected by our suggestions to simplify village accounts.

(paragraph 37)

(y) Particulars of tenancy may be noted in column 6 of Village Account No. 2 as already decided by the Government.

(paragraph 38)

3. (a) Audit system is no substitute to Jamabandi as it will Jamabandi, merely be a mechanical check of accounts, while the Jamabandi, in its present form, gives the higher revenue officials an opportunity to hear and remedy individual or collective grievances of ryots on the spot. Jamabandi, in its present form, should therefore be retained.

(påragraph 39)

- (b) At the same time, we consider that the following steps may be taken to remedy the inconveniences the Village Officers are experiencing now in the conduct of Jamabandi at the Taluk Headquarters: —
 - (i) The existing instructions that the karnam should not be made to stay at Taluk Headquarters for over seven days and the village munsiff for over two days, should be strictly enforced. To ensure this object, a special register may be prescribed. Whenever Village Officers are made to stay beyond the prescribed period, a special report should be sent to the Collector and reviewed personally by him, when he happens to be the Jamabandi Officer.

(paragraph 40)

- (ii) Jamabandi accounts should be prepared even at village level well in advance. Adequate guidance by the Revenue Inspector and Tahsildar should also be given.
- (iii) All 'NIL' registers and unimportant registers may be got checked by the Taluk Head Clerk, instead of making the Village Officers go round to each subject clerk.
- (iv) The checking staff should be put exclusively on this job. The checking should be completed two days in advance of the prescribed date of Jamabandi.

(paragraph 41)

(v) All forms of village accounts necessary for the subsequent fashi should be supplied to the Village Officers at the time of Jamabandi in the presence of the Jamabandi Officer.

(paragraph 42)

(vi) Only one servant should be with the Village Officers during the period of Jamabandi except on the Jamabandi day when all servants will attend the Taluk Headquarters as usual.

Subdivision, separate registry and single pattas, Chapter V.

4. (a) The joint patta system is an evil; it places the ryot at the mercy of the Village Officers and gives Village Officers opportunities for malpractices for, the ryot cannot know the exact amount payable by him. Joint pattadars are jointly and severally responsible for the payment of dues on a patta. Accounting is also rendered difficult as there is no correlation between the revenue records and enjoyment on ground. Therefore Joint Pattas may, in future, be allowed only in the case of undivided Hindu families which form one unit, and in other cases, the different shareholders should be compelled to subdivide their lands and hold them under separate single pattas.

(paragraph 45)

- (b) In effecting subdivision, Government may bring uplegislation compelling the joint pattadars in cases where the enjoyment is not defined or demarcated on ground, to file at least declarations of the extents held by them.
- (c) The progress of subdivision and separate registry may be watched by the Collectors carefully on monthly returns.

(paragraph 46)

(d) The subdivision work should be got done by the village karnam without employing special staff, since, whatever the special staff employed the assistance of the karnam would still be necessary.

(paragraph 47)

(e) With a view to maintain the revenue registry up-to-date, it may be prescribed that the subdivision fee should hereafter be remitted in the Sub-Registrar's Office while getting the document registered. Subdivision work should be completed within a month from the date of the transaction. The moiety of the subdivision fee intended to the karnam may be enhanced to Rs. 2, the karnam being paid Rs. 1-8-0 and the balance of annas eight being distributed among the servants employed in the measurement work. The moiety should be paid immediately the Tahsildar accords tentative sanction to the subdivision record.

(paragraph 48)

(f) As the grant of single patta, which is the ultimate aim, takes time, a book called 'Pattadar's Pass Book' may be given to each ryot showing therein the lands held by him together with the extents and assessment, etc., thereon, which for all practical purposes represents a single patta. The book may be priced at Re. 1, of which half may be retained by the Government towards its cost and the remaining half may be paid to the karnam as remuneration for writing up the pass book.

(paragraph 49)

- (g) The Government may take full responsibility for the correctness of the entries in the pass book in the following cases:—
 - (i) Where full survey numbers or subdivisions are involved,
 - (ii) Where the ryots come forward, pay subdivision fees and get the lands subdivided, and
 - (iii) In respect of—survey numbers where declarations have been filed by all pattadars concerned of the extents in their possession.
- (h) The responsibility of the Joint Pattadars regarding the payment of land revenue on the patta may be released in the above cases, where they obtain the pass books.

(paragraph 50)

5. (a) In order to ensure adequate supply of forms to all Supply of Village Officers well in time, Collectors may be authorized to get stationery, all the forms required printed locally. The forms should be dis-Chapter VI. tributed to Village Officers at the time of Jamabandi in the presence of the Jamabandi Officer.

(paragraph 51)

(b) In future stationery articles should be supplied to Village Officers along with the forms, in the presence of the Jamabandi Officer, according to the scale in vogue now, which we consider adequate.

(paragraph 52)

6. (a) While we agree generally with the principles now Grouping, followed, we consider that certain general standards may be preschapter VIII cribed for grouping of villages on considerations of beriz and extent, which should vary for dry and wet villages. Generally, the optimum size of village may be fixed at 8 square miles or a beriz of Rs. 5,000 in respect of dry areas and 5 square miles or a beriz of Rs. 30,000 in respect of wet areas.

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(paragraph 55)

(b) Instances are not lacking where the cost of the village establishment is almost equal to the demand of the village. There are also instances of uninhabited or insignificant villages still existing and there are in many cases small villages falling below the optimum size we have envisaged. The position may be reviewed in each district, with a view to group the villages, so as to bring about units of the optimum size.

(c) The existing big villages need not be split up. However, if any of the hamlets of such big villages can be tagged on conveniently to neighbouring villages, this may be done. Very big and unwieldy villages may, however, be split up into sizable units without prejudice to panchayat boundaries.

(paragraph 57)

(d) In estate areas taken over, grouping may be done, in very obvious cases, even now without waiting for the completion of settlement.

(paragraph 58)

(e) There is scope for grouping in ryotwari areas also and it should be undertaken keeping in view the optimum size of a village.

(paragraph 59)

Pattern and scale of village establishment, Chapter IX. 7. (a) The posts of Assistant Karnams and Monigars (assistant village munsiffs) may be abolished except where they are in charge of independent hamlets or blocks. In the excepted cases they may be made full blown Village Officers.

(paragraph 62)

(b) Such of the posts of Assistant Karnams and Assistant Headmen, which were hereditary prior to revision, continue to retain the same character. In other cases, they need not be made hereditary offices.

(paragraph 63)

(c) In a Karnam's group consisting of several villages there are now cases where there is a headman for each village. The headmen's charges should be reorganized on the model of the karnams' charges so that there may be only one headman for each group.

(paragraph 64)

(d) As no specific duties are assigned to each class of village servants, they may all be called, in future, "VILLAGE SERVANTS". Generally, there should not be more than three village servants in any village of the optimum size. The limit may, however, be exceeded for special reasons.

(paragraph 65)

Hereditary principle, Chapter X. 8. (a) The hereditary system of Village Offices should be retained in a modified form.

(paragraphs 66 to 70)

(b) Only the sons of the last office holder and daughter's eldest son (eldest Dowhitra), in case the last office holder has no sons or has sons who are not qualified, or brother, should have the hereditary right; others should be excluded.

(paragraph 70)

(c) The right to register a minor should be restricted to one generation barring the exceptions we have envisaged.

(paragraph 70)

(d) Wherever the Village Officers continue their agitation it may be necessary to replace them by lower division clerks, taking the firka as a unit, as progress in the country cannot be allowed to be hampered by the indifference or non-co-operation of one section.

(paragraph 71)

(e) Steps need not be taken at this stage to amend Act III of 1895 so as to confer on women the right to succeed to village offices.

(paragraph 72)

9. (a) In future, VIII standard may be prescribed as minimum educational qualification for Village Officers with the of village officers, ultimate aim to raise it up to S.S.L.C. in course of time.

(paragraph 73)

(b) Unqualified majors may be required to pass in lieu of VIII standard, a general knowledge test, which may be prescribed, of the level expected of the VIII standard student.

(paragraph 74)

(c) The benefit of oral test, now allowed to headmen, may in future, be removed.

(paragraph 75)

(d) The present practice of dismissing or removing Village Officers prohibiting the appointment, during their life-time, of the undivided members of the family, needs no change.

(paragraph 76)

(e) Travelling allowance and daily allowance may be allowed to karnams, if they are sent for survey training a second time, on account of their knowledge in survey being found inadequate.

(f) Unqualified majors, on whom the hereditary right suddenly devolves, may be allowed three years' time from the date of devolution, to pass the required test.

(paragraph 78)

(g) In order to improve the efficiency of Village Officers refresher courses may be held periodically allowing them travelling allowance and daily allowance during the period.

(paragraph 79)

Panchavats and village Officers.

10. In order to create constructive leadership within the village which is essential for the implementation of the develop-Chapter XII. ment programmes and to ensure co-ordination between the Revenue and Panchayat administration at village level and for providing guidance to panchayats, we suggest that the Village Officers may be made ex officio members of the panchayats without the power to vote but with the right to place on record their views on important matters.

(paragraphs 80 to 85)

Revision

11. Steps may be taken to amend the Acts and Board's power to Government, Standing Orders so as to reserve to the Government the power Chapter XIII of revision in all matters where an appeal is now provided to the Board of Revenue.

(paragraphs 86 and 87)

Village Officers to be part-time or whole-time Officers,

12. The present system of treating Village Officers as parttime officers should be continued.

(paragraph 88)

Chapter XIV 13. Considering the increase in work, which the Village Emoluments, Chapter XV. Officers are now called upon to shoulder and which has come to stay, we recommend, that they pay of the village establishment be enhanced at the following rates.-

> Village karnam Rs. 5 p.m. Village headmen ... Rs. 3 p.m. Rs. 2 p.m. Village servants

> > (paragraphs 89 to 91)

14. Commission system, on the model of Telangana, should Commission system, Chapter XVI not be introduced in Andhra districts, in lieu of the existing system, as it is not advantageous to Village Officers.

(paragraphs 02 to 04)

Subsidiary occupations, Chapter XVII.

15. (a) Village Officers may be allowed to engage themselves in subsidiary occupations such as Branch Post Masters and Stamp Vendors within the charge village without the need to obtain prior permission, reserving the right to the Revenue Divisional Officer to direct them not to do so in cases where the subsidiary occupation interferes seriously with the Government work.

(paragraph 05)

(b) As regards subsidiary occupations outside the charge village, the present system of obtaining prior permission should continue.

(paragraph 95)

(c) Preference may be given to Village Officers in the matter of appointment of stamp vendors. The posts of stamp vendors may be increased with a view to provide to some of the Village Officers at least a subsidiary source of remuneration. As regards Branch Post Masters, the State Government may suggest to the Government of India to give similar preference.

(paragraphs 96 and 97)

(d) We consider that generally village munsiffs are better suited for stamp vendors' posts while karnams are suited for the posts of the Branch Post Masters.

(paragraph 97)

(e) The suggestion to appoint Village Officers as Village Level Workers within their charge villages in the community project and development blocks may be examined.

(paragraph 98)

16. (a) In view of the high cost of living, Village Officers may allowance be paid daily allowance at Rs. 2 and servants at Rs. 1-8-0. The and Daily travelling allowance and daily allowance may also be paid when-allowance to ever remittances are taken according to the dates fixed for cers, "IRSAL."

XVIII.

(paragraph 100)

(b) The procedure in regard to payment of travelling allowance and daily allowance may be simplified so as to enable the Tahsildar to make payments then and there in the same way as batta to witnesses in courts.

(paragraph 101)

(c) The Village Officers and servants, excluding those of the taluk headquarters, may be allowed travelling and daily allowance during the period of Jamabandi without imposing the distance limit of five miles.

(paragraph 102)

Incharge allowance.

17. (a) Village Officers should not ordinarily be kept in Chapter XIX additional charge for over three months; but where this limit is exceeded due to unavoidable reasons, Village Officers should be paid additional charge allowance for the full period of additional charge.

(paragraph 103)

(b) Arrangements may be made to enable the Village Officers to draw the incharge allowance, whenever they hold additional charge, along with their monthly pay.

(paragraph 104)

Addl, remuneration for addl. Revenue work, Chapter XX

18. There need be no additional remuneration to Village Officers every time there is additional revenue work, but when they discharge the duties outside the framework of revenue system, they may be given extra remuneration for extra work as now.

(paragraph 105)

Leave facilities,

19. (a) Village Officers being part-time servants, they need Chapter XX not be made eligible for leave with pay as other Government servants.

(paragraph 106)

(b) Leave should not be granted to Village Officers for more than four months at a time except on medical grounds, and for pilgrimage or study purposes.

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(paragraph 107)

(c) The Village Officers should not be required to produce medical certificates from District Medical Officers for leave purposes. Certificates from the Assistant Surgeons in charge of Government Hospitals at taluk or sub-taluk headquarters should be sufficient.

(paragraph 108)

Educational & Medical concessions, Chapter XXII.

20. (a) The sons and daughters of Village Officers and servants may be given free education up to S.S.L.C. class.

(paragraph 100)

(b) The existing medical concessions provided to Village Officers need no change.

(paragraph 110)

Distribution of village servants. Chapter XXIII.

21. Each Village Officer should have one village servant; the other servants should be controlled by the village munsiff, who should arrange to give to the karnam one more servant for field measurement work.

(paragraph 111)

22. A Village Officers' Home at a cost of about Rs. 20,000 Village may be constructed at the headquarters of every taluk or sub-Officers' Home at taluk, wherever there is no such home at present, as a contribu-Taluk Headtion work, the Government bearing half, and the other half being quarters, met by Village Officers themselves.

(paragraph 112)

The question of enhancement of emoluments of the Village Village Officers in Bhadrachalam taluk can be solved to the officers of satisfaction of all, only after the picture, as it emerges after the lam Taluk, survey and settlement, is taken into consideration, and villages are Chapter grouped for determining Headmens' and Patwaries' charges, so XXV. as to bring about economic units. We would however, recommend:—

- (a) That the five patwaries and servants of Government ranges may be treated on the same footing as the karnams and servants in the plains. They should be eligible for the increase in pay we have recommended.
- (b) That the seventeen patwaries of the taken over estate ranges may be paid the scales of pay and allowances admissible to karnams in plains only after settlement operations and regrouping of villages are over. This will not apply to Bhadrachalam village where the patwari is already drawing higher emolument. For the present, the pay structure of the patwaries needs no revision.
- (c) That the patels of Government ranges and estate ranges taken over and the servants in the estate ranges taken over may be given an honorarium of not less than Rs. 12 per year, pending survey and settlement operations.

(paragraphs 113 to 118)

24. (a) The Rent Reduction Act and the Estates Abolition Village Act may be extended to Nugur Taluk repealing the C.P. Laws officers of Nugur taluk, in force.

Chapter

(b) The Village Officers and servants may be given a minimum honorarium of Rs. 12 per annum, pending the taking over of the Estates.

(paragraphs 110 to 122)

25. (a) A portion of the margin which the State Govern-Miscellament may have by way of difference between the rate of interest neous, which the State is paying to the Government of India and the xxvii.

rate at which interest is collected from the ryots on loans advanced to them towards agricultural purposes may be given to headmen as remuneration for collecting the loan amounts. Even though the State Government is not obtaining this amount on loan from the Government of India and meeting this expenditure out of their own funds, a portion of the interest collected may be paid as remuneration to the Village Munsiffs.

(paragraph 123)

(b) Village Officers should not be summoned from their village without good and sufficient cause. To carry on correspondence, they may be supplied service postage stamps of the value of Rs. 5 which may be replenished whenever necessary.

(paragraph 124)

(c) References to the karnam as "TABEDAR", wherever they occur in the Village Officers' and Ryots' Manual should be removed.

(paragraph 125)

(d) To speed up collection work we suggest that medals, prizes or certificates may be given to three village munsiffs in each district who stand first, second and third in collection work.

(paragraph 126)

(SD.) K. N. ANANTARAMAN,

Chairman.

- (Sp.) KALLUR SUBBA RAO, M.L.A.
- (Sd.) L. LAKSHMANADAS, M.I.A.
- (Sp.) GOTTIPATI BRAHMIAH.
- (Sp.) Y. TIRUPATI REDDI.
- (SD.) P. LAKSHMINARAYANAMURTY.

(SD.) B. VENKATARATNAM,

Secretary.

PART III APPENDICES

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APPENDIX I.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

- (a) To examine the present system of revenue Administration at the village level and suggest for simplification of the various accounts and registers required to be maintained by the Village Officers and of their correspondence with the higher revenue authorities, with a view to lighten their work load.
- (b) To examine the present pattern and scale of Village Establishment in regard to the various classes of village officers and village servants and recommend how best they could be reorganised, having due regard to the changes as may be recommended under item (a) above.
- (c) To consider the present methods of recruitment to the various classes of village officers and village servants and their conditions of service and suggest measures for their reform.
- (d) To examine the adequacy of the present emoluments and allowances drawn by the various classes of village officers and village servants and recommend to what extent, if any, they would require revision having regard to the changes in the revenue administration as may be recommended under the above items.
- (e) To examine how best provision could be made for recording in the village accounts particulars of tenancy and make necessary recommendations in this regard in the light of the relevant recommendations of the Planning Commission and the Land Reforms Committee, Andhra and the provisions of the Andhra Tenancy Act, 1956.

APPENDIX II.

VILLAGE OFFICERS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE. QUESTIONNAIRE.

PART I.

- (1) Do you consider that any of the registers or accounts prescribed in the "Revised Forms of Village Accounts" can be abolished, abridged or modified in order to simplify them? If so, in what respects? (Give a detailed description of the change suggested with reasons—Ryotwari and Estate areas may be separately dealt with).
- (2) Do you consider that any of the registers, accounts and reports prescribed in the Village Officers' and Ryots' Manual (other than those contained in the Revised Forms of Village Accounts) can be abolished, abridged or modified in order to simplify them? If so, in what respects? (Give a detailed description of the change suggested with reasons—Ryotwari and Estates areas may be separately dealt with).
- (3) What registers, accounts and reports, other than those mentioned in questions (1) and (2), are required to be maintained or sent by Village Officers? Are they absolutely necessary? Do you suggest their abolition, abridgement or modification? If so, in what manner?

(The accounts maintained at present by the Village Officers in respect of all kinds of leans may also be dealt with under this question).

- (4) What are the effects of the abolition, abridgement or modifications suggested in questions (1) to (3) on:—
 - (a) Taluk Accounts:
 - (b) District Accounts;
 - (c) State Accounts;

and how is it proposed to counter them?

- (5) What is the present work-load of each class of village Officers having regard to the expansion of administrative personnel and their visits? (Give average number of hours of work per day, indoor and out-door, on the basis of aggregate hours per year).
- (6) What other suggestions do you make in regard to simplification of accounts? (Give full reasons).

Note: The expression "Estate areas" means estates not yet taken over by the Government.

PART II.

- (1) What is the present pattern and scale of village establishment in the taluk/district? Give statements with numbers and cost.
 - (While answering this question, Typical villages with a beriz of more than Rs. 20,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 2,000, Rs. 1,000, and less than a thousand may be taken and the strength of village establishment and the population of the villages given).
- (2) Do you consider that any change in the existing pattern and scale of village establishment is necessary in view of the fact that the Establishment was sanctioned long ago and circumstances have changed since then?
- (3) If you have suggested simplification of accounts in answers to Part—I, would you think that any reduction in the village establishment is feasible? If you do not suggest any reduction, give full reasons.
- (4) Do you consider that Village Officers' charges can be enlarged? If so, in what manner (i.e.) by—
 - (a) Grouping.
 - (b) Enlarging boundaries and merging parts in adjacent villages.
- (5) What is the estimated financial effect of the proposals in question (4) above?
- (6) What other suggestions do you have in this matter? Discuss them fully and give reasons.

PART III.

(1) Do you consider that the present system of hereditary principle in the selection of Village Officers should be continued? If not, give your alternative suggestions?

- (2) Do you consider that the present system of recruitment of village officers under Act II of 1894 and Act III of 1895 is satisfactory? If not, what are your detailed suggestions?
- (3) What do you think should be the criteria for the appointment of non-statutory village officers—such as Assistant Karnams, and acting incumbents? Is the present system satisfactory or do you consider any change necessary? If so, in what respects? Give details with reasons.
 - (4) Should there be powers of revision to the Government in respect of—
 - (1) Appointments, and
 - (2) Punishments.

of village officers?

PART IV.

- (1) Do you consider that the present system of treating Village Officers as part-time officers should continue? If so, do you suggest any change in the present scales of pay, allowances etc., and in what measure?
- (2) Do you consider that the remuneration paid to Village Officers by Government can be supplemented by them by engaging themselves as—
 - (a) Stamp Vendors,
 - (b) Branch Post Masters,
 - (c) Panchayat clerks (Part-time).
 - (d) Managers of aided institutions.
 - (e) Clerks of Co-operative Societies (Part-time), and
 - (f) In any trade or business,

without the necessity to obtain specific permission in each case?

- (3) What other measures do you suggest for supplementing the present income of the Village Officers, if you consider that necessary?
- (4) Do you think that there should be additional remuneration or honorarium granted to the Village Officers each time their work is increased on account of the present tempo of Legislation, Planning and Development? If so, on what scale?
- (5) If you consider that the Village Officers should be regarded as whole-time servants, do you consider the present scales of pay sanctioned to Village Officers adequate? If you do not consider the present emoluments adequate, the scales of which class of village officers require revision and in what measure? Give reasons.
- (6) If you recommend enhancement of remuneration of the village officers, do you recommend it as enhancement in the scales of pay or as enhancement of dearness allowance?
- (7) Do you consider it necessary that the Village Officers be paid a percentage on the collections? If so, in what measure? Should it be in addition to the existing emolument or in lieu of them?

- (8) Do you consider any modification necessary in respect of Educational and Medical concessions granted to Village Officers? If so, in what respects? Give reasons.
- (9) Do you consider that the present scale of travelling allowance paid to Village Officers is adequate? If you consider any change necessary, what is the change you suggest? Give full reasons.
- (10) Do you consider that the "In-charge" allowance of Village Officers should continue? If not, what is the change you suggest?
- (11) Do you consider that Village Officers should be given any preference in the selection of contractors for local works?
- (12) Have you any other suggestions to make with regard to the emoluments and allowances of the various classes of Village Officers?

APPENDIX III.

List of officials, Individuals and Associations from whom replies were received.

I. SRIKAKULAM

- 1. Sri V. Sundaresan, I.A.S., Collector, Srikakulam.
- 2. , K. Punnayya, M.L.A., Srikakulam.
- 3. , S. V. A. Narasimha Rao, Retired Deputy Collector, Srikakulam.
- 4. The Revenue Divisional Officer, Tekkali.
- 5. Sri M. V. Subramanyam, Assistant Manager, Salur.
- 6. , V. Seetharama Murthy, Election Deputy Tahsildar, Salur.
- 7. " M. S. Suryanarayana, Special Land Aquisition Officer, Parvatipuram.
- 8. Revenue Divisional Officer, Parvatipuram.
- 9. Sri M. V. Subba Rao, B.A., Formerly Special Deputy Collector, Mines, Rajam.
- 10. " B. G. Govindarajulu Naidu, B.A., Estate Manager, Vizianagaram Estate.
- 11. , Puvvula Narasinga Rao, B.A., Assistant manager, Palasa.
- 12. The Tahsildar, Chipurupalli.
- 13. Sri G. A. N. Subramanyam, в.л., Ll.B., Tahsildar, Narasannapeta.
- 14. , K. Suryanarayana, Assistant Manager, Hiramandalam.
- 15. "Santimahanti Krishna Murthy, Village Munsiff, Patla Srikakulam, Srikakulam town.
- 16. , Vadada Appala Rameswaram, Head Karnam, Vedada.
- 17. The Village Karnam, Vemavaram.
- 18. Sri Jallu Venkata Sanyasi Naidu, Village Munsiff, Salihundam.
- 19. " Gedala Bhujanga Rao Naidu, Village Munsiff, Vunukur.
- 20. , Yellumahanti Venkata Narasimha Patro, Vangara Sitharamapuram.
- 21. " Chilukalapalli Seetaramaswamy, Village Karnam, Buruga group.
- 22. "Gourachandra Patnaik, Village Karnam, Rattakanna.
- 23. " Peta Venkata Kurma Sambasiva Rao, Headman, Gunidam.

- 24. Sri Pogaru Ramamurthy, Laveru, Chepurupalli taluk.
- 25. " P. S. Patnaik, Village Karnam, Vurajam polaki post.
- 26. Village Officers' Association, Maradam Firka.
- 27. Sri Kasipatnapu pera raju, Village Karnam, Murapaka.
- 28. " Chowdary Kanakaratna Patnaik, Village Karnam, Bedam.
- 29. " G. Ramachandra Murthy, Village Karnam, Andhavaram.
- 30. " Kasiraju Buchiraju, President Chodavaram, Village Officers' Association.
- 31. , V. Jagannadham, Taluk Congress Committee, President Patapatnam.
- 32. , Khandapu Veerannaidu, Sarasanapalli.

II. VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT

- 33. Sri N. J. Kamath, I.A.S., Collector, Visakhapatnam.
- 34. " K. A. Ansari, I.A.S., Sub-Collector, Narasapatam.
- 35. ,, G. Gopalam, B.A., Revenue Divisional Officer, Vizianagaram.
- 36. " C. V. Ramadas, B.A., Tahsildar, Anakapalli.
- 37. ,, C. Md. Khasim, Special Deputy Collector, Machkund.
- 38. , Ch. Appala Narasayya, B.A., Special Tahsildar for land Acquisition, Visakhapatnam.
- 39. " P. Venkateswara Rao, B.A., Tahsildar Manager on leave Madugula.
- 40. , V. Ramachandra Sastry, Tahsildar, Chodavaram.
- 41. ,, R. V. Ramanayya, Special Tahsildar for Soil Conservation, Araku.
- 42. " M. Koneti Rao, V.H.C., Collector's Office, Visakhapatnam.
- 43. " B. V. Govindarajulu Naidu, B.A., Estate Manager, Vizianagaram.
- 44. ,, G. Sitaramayya, B.A., District Planning Officer, Visakhapatnam.
- 45. " S. Krishna Murthy, Sheristadar, Estate Manager's Office, Vizianagaram.
- 46. " Maddali Satyanarayana, Village Karnam Bapiraju, Kothapalli.
- 47. " T. L. Bheemanna, Village Karnam, P. Dharmavaram Agraharam.
- 48. , V. Ramamurthy, Karnam, Haripuram.
- 49. ,, Y. S. Subhadra Rao, Karnam, Munagapaka.
- 50. " Mudunuri Satya Rao, Karnam, Ganapathi.
- 51. ,, Mopada Gowru Naidu, Village Munsiif and T.V.K. Satyanarayana, Village Karnam, Kothavuru.
- 52. The Village Karnam, Madugula.
- 53. Sri Chunduru Butchi Venkatramaiah, Karnam, Chodavaram.
- 54. " Mandapaka Lakshminarasimham, Karnam, Nadupuru.
- 55. ,, Ayyagari Prasada Rao, Karnam, Karatam.
- 56. The Village Officers' Association, Munagapaka.
- 57. Sri Korimilli Veerabhadra Rao, Village Karnam, Yellamanchili.
- 58. " Devaguptapu Venkatakrishna Rao, Karnam, Fakrishaipeta Chodavaram
- 59. " Sunkaranam Veerabhadrudu, Village Karnam, Sungavaram.
- 60. " K. Jagannadham, Pathavalasa.
- 61. The District Village Officers' Association, Visakhapatnam.
- 62. Sri Sidde Adinarayana Murthy, Village Munsiff, Pulaparti.

III. EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT

- 63. Sri A. Krishna Swamy, I.A.S, Collector, East Godavari.
- 64. " T. Balakrishnan, I.A.S., Assistant Collector, Kakinada.
- 65. " P. Satyanarayanamurthy, Retired Tahsildar, Rajahmundry.
- 66. , S. Venkataratnam, Tahsildar, Rajahmundry.
- 67. , B. Venkateswarlu, Deputy Tahsildar, Mummidivaram.
- 68. " M. Chandrasekhara Rao, Huzur Sheristadar Collector's Office, Kakinada.
- 69. ,, G. Venkateswara Rao, Tahsildar, Razole.
- Manchikanti Venkatakrishna Rao, Secretary, Razole Taluk, Village Officers' Association.
- 71. , Palagummi Subba Rao, Karnam, Palagummi.
- 72. , V. Kanakachalam, Assistant Karnam, Komaragiri.
- 73. , Replies from the Village Officers of Ramachandrapuram taluk.
- 74. The Taluk, Village Officers' Association, Bhadrachalam.
- 75. Sri Pasupulety Satyanarayana, Karnam, Marteru.
- 76. The President, Village Officers' Association, Tuni.
- 77. Sri Alluri Viswanadham, Sakinetipalli.
- 78. The Bhadrachalam Village Munsiffs' Association.
- 79. Sri A. V. Rama Sastry, Karnam, Velampalem.
- 80. " Medicherla Satyanarayana Murthy, Ramarajulanka.
- 81. Village Karnam, Gantipedapudi.
- 82. Sri Manchiraju Ramaswamy, Petagunta.
- 83. , G. V. Subba Rao, Editor Goshti, Amalapuram.
- 84. " Jonnalagedda Suryanarayana, Karnam, Hansavaram.
- 85. " Bhavaraju Veera Sankaram, Karnam, Addampalli.
- 86. " Machiraju Veeraraju, Karnam.
- 87. " Vadrevu Satyanarayana, Head Karnam, Choppalla.
- 88. The Village Karnams of East Godavari District.
- 89. Sri Mandha Gurumurthy, Village Munsiff, Munganda.

IV. WEST GODAVARI

- 90. Sri K. S. Prakasa Rao, I.A.S., Collector, West Godavari.
- 91. ,, S. K. Singh, I.A.S., Assistant Collector, Narasapur.
- 92. ,, K. Joga Rao, Revenue Divisional Officer, Kovvur.
- 93. , J. Nicodamas, Revenue Divisional Officer, Eluru.
- 94. ,, V. Venkaiah Naidu, Tahsildar, Tanuku.
- 95. " M. Hanumantha Rao, B.A., Deputy Tahsildar, Chintalapudi.
- 96. " S. Veera Raju, Tahsildar, Polavaram.
- 97. ,, N. Umapathi Rao, Tahsildar, Eluru.
- 98. " M. Lakshmikantam, Tahsildar, Kovvur.
- 99. " D. Ramanujasoory, Estate, Deputy Tahsildar, Eluru.
- 100. ,, Mohamad Ibrahim, Deputy Tahsildar, Eluru.
- 101. " T. Suryaprakasa Rao, Special Deputy Tahsildar, Assignment, Eluru,
- 102. ,, J. Samba Murthy, Special Tahsildar, Eluru.

- 103. Sri P. Srirama Murthy, Huzur Head Clerk, Collector's Office, Eluru.
- 104. " L. Agnihotrudu, Tahsildar, Tadepalligudem.
- 105. ,, J. Satyanarayana, Tahsildar, Narasapur.
- 106. The Village Officers of Bhimavaram taluk.
- 107. Sri Tallapragada Lakshmipati, Karnam, Tallapragada.
- 108. ,, T. Rama Rao, Karnam, Akatiyapadu.
- 109. ,, Batredi Hanumantha Rao, President, Chintalapudi taluk Village Officers' Association.
- 110. The West Godavari Village Officers' Association, Gundugolanu.
- 111. Sri Chaganti Bhaskara Rao, Head Karnam, Polavaram.
- 112. , Manchiraju Veeraraju, Karnam, Vemuluru.
- 113. " T. S. R. Hanumantha Rao, Karnam, Dommeru.
- 114. ,, P. S. Ramachandra Murthy, Karnam, Penugonda.
- 115. , Nanduri Ramajogeswara Rao, Head Karnam, Iragavaram.
- 116. , Kothapalli Seetharamayya, Karnam, Yendapalli.
- 117. ,, B. Sarveswara Rao, Karnam, Mahadevapuram.
- Turga Venkatramayya, Head Karnam, Pittala Vemavaram on behalf of Tanuku taluk, Village Officers, Association.
- 119. ,, Varigonda Subbarao, President, Andhra Saraswata Sangham, Ballipadu Tanuku Taluk.
- 120. ,, Mandalapalli Suryanarayana Murthy, Assistant Karnam, Pedanindrakolanu.
- 121. " S. Lingamurthy, Village Karnam, Korukollu.
- 122. " Manchiraju Nageswara Rao, Anantapalli.
- 123. ,, K. V. Sreerama Murthy, M.A.B.L., Advocate, Narsapur.
- 124. " C. V. Narayana Rao, Karnam, L.G. Padu.

V. KRISHNA DISTRICT.

- 125. Sri A. Chandrasekhar I.A.S., Collector, Krishna.
- 126. ,, G. Lakshmanaswamy, Revenue Divisional Officer, Nuzvid.
- 127. ,, K. Simhadri Rao, B.A., Personal Assistant (Estates) to the Collector, Krishna.
- 128. , M. Madhusudana Rao, B.A., Revenue Divisional Officer, Gudivada.
- 129. ,, K. V. Kameswara Rao, Retired Tahsildar, Masulipatam.
- 130. , P. Lakshmana Rao, Tahsildar, Kaikalur,
- 131. , V. Venkateswara Rao, B.D.O. Gudur,
- 132. , P. Sitharamaiah, Tahsildar, Bandar.
- 133. " G. Subbarayudu, Tahsildar, Tiruvur.
- 134. , M. D. Sanjeevarao, Tahsildar, Nuzvid.
- 135. , P. Bala Kotayya, Tahsildar, Gannavaram.
- 136. ,, B. Bankatsingh, Tahsildar, Jaggayyapeta.
- 137. " J. V. Venkata Rao, Tahsildar.
- _____
- 138. , V. Venkateswara Rao, Tahsildar, Divil.
- 139. , Kodati Venkata Narasimham, Head Karnam, Repala,
- 140. , Gandrapu Bhiravamurthi, Karnam, Kovvada.

KRISHNA DISTRICT—(Contd.)

- 141. Sri G. Seehachalam, Karnam, Gudur.
- 142. , P. Lingamurthy, V. K. Sunkollu.
- 143. " Metlapalli Suryanarayana Rao, V. K. Metlapalli.
- 144. , V. V. Seshagiri Rao, Karnam, Mudinepalli.
- 145. , Jasthi Tatayya Chowdary, Village Munsiff, Gannavaram.
- Mandala Venkataswamy, Member, Andhra Provincial, Village Officers, Association.
- 147. ,, Vinnakota Satyanarayana, Head Karnam, Angalur.
- 148. The Andhra Pradesh Village Officers' Association, Vijayawada.
- 149. Sri K. V. Surya Rao, Lankala Kalavagunta.
- 150. Sundaram Village Officer's College, Gudivada.
- 151. Sri Adusumilli Punnayya, Guraza.
- 152. "Bándaru Swamy Naidu, Ryot.
- 153. .. Maddali Gurunadha Rao, Karnam, Edula Maddali.

VI. GUNTUR

- 154. Sri M. R. Pai, I.A.S., Collector, Guntur.
- 155. , Puthumbakam Sriramulu, M.L.A.
- 156. ,, B. V. Sivayya, B.Sc., M.L.A., Narakodur.
- 157. , N. Dhanraju, Special Deputy Collector for Assignment of lands, Romperu.
- 158. , P. V. Krishna Rao, Special Tahsildar for land reforms, Tenali.
- 159. , K. Satyanarayana, R.D.O., Tenali.
- 160. " Ch. Balakotayya, Special Tahsildar for Land Acquisition, Sattenapalli.
- 161. ,, P. Ramakrishnayya, Tahsildar (on leave).
- 162. ,, K. V. Reddy, Tahsildar, Narasaraopet.
- 163. ,, R. V. Subbaiah, Taluk Head Accountant, Taluk Office, Ongole.
- 164. ,, T. Venkataratnam Pantulu, Deputy Tahsildar, Ponnur.
- 165. ,, D. Jagedesan, Special Deputy Collector, Land Acquisition, Macherla.
- 166. ,, Y. Seetharamaiah, Karnam, Yetukur.
- 167. " K. V. Subbarao, Village Munsiff, Nandinpalem.
- 168. Karnam Rentachintala.
- 169. Sri B. Venkateswara Rao, Secretary, District Village Officers' Association.
- 170. ,, N. Rama Rao, Karnam Vetapalem.
- 171. ,, U. Subbaramayya, Karnam, Chiruvanupapalapadu.
- 172. ,, P. S. Ramasarma, Head Karnam, Pedapalem.
- 173. The Tenali Taluk Village Officers' Association.
- 174. Sri T. V. Apparao, Karnam, Tulluru.
- 175. ,, B. Surya Rao, Karnam, Pedagaddavuru.
- 176. ,, Konedana Yeggannanarayana, Karnam, Konedana.
- 177. "Kukkamala Venkata kotisurya Prakasa Rao, Karnam, Gudavalli.
- 178. The Bapatla Taluk Village Officers' Association.
- 179. Sri Ravipati Venkateswara Rao, Karnam, Ravipadu.
- 180. , Komara Venkata Veerabhadra Subbarao, Karnam., Bamarru sivaru.

- 181. The Secretary, Village Officers' Association, Palnad taluk.
- 182. Sri Ramaraju Rajeswara Rao, Karnam, Gamalapadu.
- 183. , Y. Narasimha Rao, B.A., B.L., Karnam, Pedamatlapudi.
- 184. , Ghanta Kotayya, Village Munsiff, Gudavalli.
- 185. " Munagapati Tirupati Rao, Karnam and Chief Secretary, Sattenapalli taluk Village Officers' Association.
- 186. , R. V. Subba Rao, B.A., Election Deputy Tahsildar, Repalli.
- 187. , Yellapragada Satyanarayana Adavaladeevi.
- 188. ., G. V. S. Krishna Murthy, Karnam, Mappada.
- 189. , Turaga Satyanarayana, Assistant Karnam, Vedlamudi.
- 190. , P. Sitharamayya, Karnam, Panamarru.
- 191. " S. Narasimha Rao, Karnam.
- 192. " Manchella Venkateswara Rao, Karnam, Edara.
- 193. , N. A. Reddy, Member, D.C.C. Committee, Guntur.
- 194. ,, Tummalacheruvu Chandramowelswara Rao, Karnam, Tummalacheruvu.
- 195. , M. Seshagiri Rao, Citizen, Pattabhipuram.

VII. NELLORE.

- 196. Sri Md. Mohibullah, I.A.S., Collector, Nellore.
- 197. ,, P. Narayana Murthy, R.D.O., Kandukur.
- 198. , K. Venkatachalam, R.D.O., Kavali.
- 199. , P. L. Balakrishnan, R.D.O., Nellore.
- 200. , B. Balakrishna Murthy, R.D.O., Gudur.
- 201. ,, K. Suryanarayanamurthy, Tahsildar, Rapur.
- 202. ,, G. Subbaramayya, B.A., Tahsildar, Kavali.
- 203. Tahsildar, Kovur.
- 204. Sri Subrahamanyam, Tahsildar, Sullurpet.
- 205. ,, V. Sriramulu, B.A., Tahsildar, Atmakur.
- 206. " A. Markandeyulu, Tahsildar, Kandukur.
- 207. The Village Officers of Kandur taluk.
- 208. The Village Officers' Association, Kudayagiri taluk.
- 209. The Village Officers of Atmakur taluk.
- 210. The Village Officers of Kavali taluk.
- 211. The Village Officers of Rapur taluk.
- 212. The Village Officers of Podili taluk.
- 213. The Village Officers of Sullurpet taluk.
- 214. Sri Gali Viswanatha Rao, Karnam, Vanjipaka.
- 215. The Karnam of Kothapalem and Chennur Bit. II.

VIII. CHITTOOR.

- 216. Sri A. Ramachandra Reddy, I.A.S., Collector, Chittoor.
- 217. " P. V. Ratnam, I.A.S., Ex-Collector, Chittoor.
- 218. , K. V. Natarajan, I.A.S., Assistant Collector, (under training) Chittoor.
- 219. ,, R. Annaiah, Retired Dy. Collector, Tirupati.
- 220. , K. Ranga Rao, B.A., Retired Huzur Sheristadar, Madanapalli.

VIII. CHITTOOR.—(Contd.)

- 221. Sri C. Balagurunadha Pillai, B.A., Retired Dy. Collector, Chittoor.
- 222. , E. Ranga Pillai, Retired Tahsildar, Chittoor.
- 223. ,, R. Venkataramanacharya, Retired Sub-Magistrate, Tirupati.
- 224. , V. Sreenivasa Iyer, B.A., Tahsildar, Chandragiri.
- 225. , V. C. Narasimhachari B.A., Tahsildar, Puttur.
- 226. " S. Seetharamayya, Tahsildar, Chittoor.
- 227. ,, N. Krishna Murthy, B.A., Manager of Estates, Kuppam.
- 228. " T. Damodaram Naidu, Tahsildar, Madanapalli.
- 229. ,, T. Thriyambakam, Special Dy. Collector for land acquisition, Puttur.
- 230. ,, M. Venkataratnam, B.A., Treasury Dy. Collector, Chittoor.
- 231. ,, B. V. Ramana Murthy, B.A., B.L., Dy. Collector, Manager, Kalahasti.
- 232. , M. Varadarajulu Naidu, Retired Dy. Collector, Chittoor.
- 233. , D. Venkataraghava Reddy, Head Karnam, Katur.
- 234. .. M. Subbaramanyam Pillai, Karnam Kalahasti.
- 235. .. H. G. V. Rao, Bairapalli village.
- 236. , T. Lakshminarasimham, Karnam, Diguvamasapalli.
- 237. K. C. Arunagiri Pillai, Karnam, Paradarami.
- 238. , K. Ramachandrapillai, Karnam, Kuppam.
- 239. , K. Viswanadha Pillai, Village Karnam, Puttur.
- 240. The Karnam Nagari.
- 241. Sri G. Narasimhulu Naidu, Village Munsiff, Thayyeru group.
- 242. ,, S. Govindaswamy Pillai, Karnam, Sanambatla.
- 243. ,, K. P. Subramanyam Pillai, Narasingapuram.
- 244. " K. Venkatanarasimhulu Naidu, Kothaala village.
- 245. " C. Sivaramireddy, President, Village Officers' Association, Madanapalli.
- 246. " Dakarajugari Venkataramana Rao, Karnam, Chinna Thippasamudram.
- 247. ,, P. Changala Rao, Karnam, Tamballapalli.
- 248. ,, Desai Gangadarappa, Karnam, Yerrakotapalli.
- 249. ,, C. Ramachandra Rao, Karnam, Kalikiri.
- 250. ,, V. Venkataramayya, Karnam, Dendupalli.
- 251. " G. Suryanarayanaiah, Karnam, Challepalli.
- 252. "Hullur Srinivasa Rao, Karnam, Kappalli.
- 253. ,, I. E. Ramakrishna Rao, Karnam, Punganur.
- 254. ,, C. Kappireddy, Village Munsiff, Bommasamudram.
- 255. " E. Eswarappa, Settivari Street, Madanapalli.
- 256. " T. Ramakrishnayya, Tirupati.
- 257. " M. Subramanyam Pillai, Village Karnam, Kalahasti.
- 258. Sarvodaya Gramaseva Sangham, Basinikonda.

IX. CUDDAPAH.

- 259. Sri Syed Ahmed, I.A.S., Collector, Cuddapah.
- 260. ,, S. Mahabub Mian, I.A.S., (Retired) Cuddapah.
- 261. " M. Ramasingh, B.A., District Planning Officer, Cuddapah.

- 262. Sri J. Satyanarayanamurthy, B.A., Treasury Dy. Collector, Cuddapah.
- 262-A " G. Kondaiah, B.A., Rtd. Dy. Collector, Cuddapah.
- 263. , V. Subbaiah, B.A., Tahsildar, Jammalamadugu.
- 264. , D. S. Prabhudass, Tahsildar, Rajampet.
- 265. " N. Md. Jamaluddin, B.A., Tahsildar, Sidhout.
- 266. " M. Gangireddy, B.A., Tahsildar, Pulivendla.
- 267. , P. Devadanam, B.A., District Welfare Officer, Cuddapah.
- 268. " C. Ramalingeswara Rao, P.A. to Collector, Cuddapah.
- 269. " P. Audinarayana Reddi, R.D.O., Jammalamadugu.
- 270. ,, R. Subbarao, Karnam, Modamedipalli.
- 271. " K. Jagannadha Rao, Karnam, Gundulur.
- 272. ,, B. Malla Reddy, Village Munsiff, Nandalur.
- 273. , K. Sreenivasa Rao, Karnam, Veerahulle.
- 274. " G. Venkatareddy, Village Munsiff Chitloor.
- 275. ,, K. Yellappa Sarma, Ex-Karnam, Kodur.
- 276. " C. Rama Rao, Karnam, Bedudur.
- 277. "Subbarao, Karnam, Lingala village.
- 278. " P. Subbarao, Karnam, Vontimitta.
- 279. " P. Vasudeva Reddy, Village Munsiff, Chennur.

X. ANANTAPUR

- 280. Sri B. N. Jayasimha, I.A.S., Collector, Anantapur.
- 281. ,, K. Kondala Rao, I.A.S., Ex-Collector, Anantapur.
- 282. " B. Joogappa, M.A., I.A.S., Retired Collector, Development Commissioner, (i) of Rayalaseema.
- 283. " A. Tippayya, Retired Tahsildar, Anantapur.
- 284. " K. Satyanarayana, R.D.O., Penukonda.
- 285. " S. Haridas, Retired Deputy Collector, Anantapur.
- 286. ,, N. S. Ramaiah, Retired Deputy Collector, Anantapur.
- 287. " G. Hanumantha Rao, B.A., Retired Tahsildar, Anantapur.
- 288. ,, K. K. Gopalaswamy Iyyengar, B.A., B.L., Retired Tahsildar.
- 289. " K. Krishnaswamy, Special Deputy Collector, Land Acquisition.
- 290. " M. Sanyasi Rao, T.D.C., Anantapur.
- 291. " W. Narasimha Raju, B.A., Revenue Divisional Officer, Dharmavaram,
- 292. " Y. Bheemasena Rao, Tahsildar, Penukonda.
- 293. " M. Ramappa, B.A. LL.B. Retired Tahsildar, Anantapur.
- 294. " Desai Rama Chandra Rao, Karnam, Bandameelipalli.
- 295. " N. Venkata Reddy, Village Headman, Narpala.
- 296. " I. Audinarayana Rao, Karnam, Illur.
- 297. " Karnam Venkata Seshagiri Rao, Karnam, Cholamarri.
- 298. ,, K. L. Narasinga Rao, V. K., Singanahally.
- 299. " S. Veerabhadrappa, Karnam, Kalyandurg.
- 300. " A. Srinivasarao, Karnam, Agali.
- 301. ,, P. Timma Reddy, Village Headman, Belaguppa.

X. ANANTAPUR--(Contd).

- 302. Sri Y. Ramalinganna Gowd, Village Headman, Thimmancherla.
- 303. , T. Chayappa, Karnam, Malugur.
- 304. " R. Sanjeeva Rao, Karnam, Rayalacheruvu.
- 305. , K. Ramachandra Rao, Karnam, Patakota cheruvu.
- 306. , K. Ramachandra Rao, Karnam, Cheyyedu.
- 307. , S. V. Satyanarayana Reddy, Missal Reddy, Palavai.
- 308. ,, G. Aswardha Narayana Rao, Karnam, Vudavagundla.
- 309. , T. Nanjundappa, Secretary, Gramabhuyadhya Sangam, Budili.

XI. KURNOOL

- 309. Sri P. C. James M.A., LA.S., Collector, Kurnool.
- 310. , S. Krishnaswamy, Addl. Try. Dy. Collector, Kurnool.
- 311. , Mohammad Habibulla, Try. Dy. Collector, Kurnool.
- 312. , G. Narayan Chetty, District Planning Officer, Kurnool.
- 313. S. Muthukrishnayya, Revenue Divisional Officer, Markapur.
- 314. , A. Chennabasappa, B.A., Revenue Divisional Officer, Kurnool.
- 315. , T. Subbanarasayya, Personal Assistant to the Collector, Kurnool.
- 320. .. P. Ramanujula Naidu, Retd. Deputy Collector, Kurnool.
- 321. , K. Narayanappa, Tahsildar, Pattikonda.
- 322. ,, M. Hayath, Revenue Divisional Officer.
- 323. ,, H. Venkoba Rao, Karnam, Maddilinganahalli.
- 324. , Desai Syama Rao, Karnam, Potlapadu.
- 325. ,, K. Somasundaram, Karnam, Ketavaram.
- 326. , K. L. Narasimhaiah, Karnam, Goverdhanagiri.
- 327. ,, Poluru Durga Prasada Rao, Karnam, Satakanikota.
- 328. " Kunchala Ragavendra Rao, Karnam, Krishnamsettipalli.
- 329. " P. Munireddy, Head Reddy, Nandyal.
- 330. " G. Obula Reddy, Sirvel Taluk Village Officers' Association.
- 331. " V. Krishnamurthy Rao, Karnam, Gundlazinagaram.
- 332. " Ganda Venkata Narayana Reddi, V.M., Harivaram.
- 333. ,, N. Lakshmana Rao, Karnam, Gokulapadu.
- 334. The President, Taluk Village Officers' Association, Markapur.
- 335. Sri P. V. Krishna Rao, Tahsildar, Adoni.
- Gali Subba Reddy, President, Banganapalli Taluk Village Officers' President, Banganapalli.

ASSOCIATIONS

- 337. The Andhra Provincial Village Officers' Association.
- 338. The Rayalaseema Village Officers' Association.

APPENDIX IV

Summary of evidence recorded

ANANTAPUR DISTRICT

Rachanapalli Group villages.—The group consists of Rachanapalli and Kudimi villages, the distance between the 2 village sites being 4 furlongs. The following are the particulars of ayacut, population and demand of the villages:—

			Rachanapalli Ac.	Kudimi. Ac.
Wet	• •	 	94	120
Dry		 	2,949	3,157
Total		 	3,043	3,277
Population		 	750	1,300
Beriz		 	Rs. 1,287	Rs. 1,391

The village establishment consists of one village munsiff, one Karnam, one talayari and 2 vetties.

2. The karnam stated that he takes three days to write up the adangal at the beginning of the fasli working for about 5 hours a day. Three are 215 S.Nos. in Rachanapalli village and 250 S.Nos. in Kudimi village. Azmaish work of the two villages will take about 15 days for an experienced karnam. For a raw hand each village takes about a month's time, i.e., two months time will be required to finish the azmaish work of both the villages.

The following are the registers maintained by the village karnam in addition to the village accounts prescribed in the Village Accounts Manual:—

- (1) Fishery rentals.
- (2) Communal porambokes register.
- (3) Register of cowles.
- (4) Prohibitive order book.
- (5) Temple lands register.
- (6) Wells register.
- (7) Short term and long term leases register.
- (8) Register of ancient monuments.
- (9) Register of escheats.
- (10) Register of Public buildings in charge of Revenue Department.
- (11) Grow More Food Registers.

It was said that even though the Registers are generally nil, much time is wasted in getting them checked at the time of Jamabandi since the Village Officers have to go to the respective clerks dealing with each subject and obtain their initials in token of having checked the registers. To save time it has been suggested that the checking of all the nil registers may be got done by the Head-clerk instead of a number of clerks.

In this connection, it was also pointed out that the cattle census forms afford a typical example of laborious scriptory work. It was bitterly complained that these forms are needlessly cumbersome and take considerable amount of time without corresponding advantage, since they contain as many as 106 columns which cannot be filled up without the karnam going from house to house in the village. It has been suggested that the old village account No. 21 which contains only 20 columns may be revived and the present form abolished.

Regarding the collection work, the Village Muns if stated that he has brisk work for about three months, i.e., during the kist season from February to April. In February 1/4 of the demand is collected, in March 1/2 and in April the remaining 1/4th. The kist months cannot be curtailed as the curtailment entails to ryots.

There are about 500 persons from whom the demand is to be collected. Of these, about 50 are non-resident tax payers residing in 3 villages nearby. The ryots generally evade payments during the first and second kist months and pay it only in the last kist month. The amount realisable by Sivoijama occupations in the village is about Rs. 100. There are only 3 ryots paying a lard revenue of Rs. 50 and above. The vast majority of ryots pay a kist of Re. 1 and less. During the 30 years of service, the V. M. did not destrain property even in a single case.

Though the rule requires that the Village Munsiff and karnam should sit together and collect land revenue and pass on receipts under the signature of both, only the Village Munsiff attends to collection work and signs the receipts. The Village Officers complained that it is not practicable to issue receipts in the revised form No. 18. It has been suggested that the old form may be revived.

The karnam has no property. He depends mainly on the Job. He has no subsidiary occupation. The Village Munsiff is a propertied man and owns about 60 acres of dry and 8 acres of wet land. The Village Munsiff stated that he cares more for prestige and respect rather than emoluments. On the other hand, the karnam stated that there should be some increase in the emoluments also.

The Village Officers urge that the hereditary right should be retained and that there should also be some increase in emoluments so as to ensure at least a sum of Rs. 30 p.m.

The President of the Village Panchayat was also present. A question was put to him whether the Panchayat could undertake the collection of land revenue. He stated in unequivocal terms that the Panchayat cannot undertake the work and do it as efficiently as the village officers did, for the reason that the villages are faction-ridden and panchayats cannot be expected to be as impartial and strict as the Village Officers are.

Most of the ayacut of the village is dry. The dry rates vary from 2 annas to 8 annas. A suggestion to bring about only two sets of rates, e.g., 0-2-0 and 0-4-0 was not welcomed as it has neither scientific basis nor any advantage in reducing the work load.

RAPTADU VILLAGE

1. The Village has 3 hamlets within a radius of 2 miles. The following are the particulars of ayacut, population and demand of the village:—

Ayacut	Wet	Dry	Poramboke	Total
	Ac. 472.99	Ac. 6,573.80	1,603.71	Rs. np. 8,649.50
Population	 3,545	0,575.00	1,000.71	0,017.50
Demand	 Rs. 5,447.31 n	Р.		

The Village establishment consists of 1 Village Munsiff, 1 Karnam, 2 Talayaris, 2 Vettis and 1 Nirganti. Two servants work under the Karnam and the remaining 3 under the Village Munsiff.

- 2. The karnam stated that it takes 12 days to write up the Adangal at the beginning of the Fasli. There are about 2,000 S. Nos. and subdivisions in the village. There are about 200 B. Memo. cases and 200 No. 6 cases. Azmoish of the village takes about 22 days preparation of Bakijapita—8 days, and preparation of Jamabandi accounts—1 month.
- 3. The following are the registers maintained by the village karnam in addition to the accounts prescribed in the Revised forms of village accounts:
 - 1. Fishery rentals.
 - 2. Communal porambokes register.
 - 3. Register of cowles.
 - 4. Prohibitive Order Book.
 - 5. Temple lands register.
 - 6. Wells register.
 - 7. Short term and long term leases register.
 - 8. Register of ancient monuments.
 - 9. Register of escheats.
 - 10. Register of Public buildings in charge of Revenue Department.
 - 11. Grow More Food Registers.
 - 12. 2 F. Register.
 - 13. Land Dharkast Register.
 - 14. Register of Conditional Assignments.
- 4. As in Rachanapalli group of villages, the karnam bitterly complained against the cattle census form in vogue now and urged that it should be simplified.
- 5. The Village Munsiff stated that he will have brisk collection work for about 4 months in a year. There are about 500 persons from whom the demand is to be collected. Besides, there are also about 70 non-resident tax-payers. The collection work is attended to by the Village Munsiff only.
- 6. Both the Karnam and the Village Munsiff own some property. While the Village Munsiff owns 20 acres of dry land and 2 acres of wet, the Karnam owns 2 acres of wet land and 5 acres of dry land. They have no subsidiary occupation. They suggested that they may be allowed to engage themselves as Stamp Vendors, Branch Postmasters and Village Level workers. At present, there is a Village Level Worker for 5 villages in the Community Development Areas. It was suggested that the post of the Village Level Worker can be abolished and that the Village Karnam of each Village in the block be entrusted with the work of the Village Level Worker in that village, so that what is now spent on Village Level Worker could be divided among the Karnams of 5 villages to supplement their present emoluments.
- 7. The Village Officers stated that the hereditary right should be retained and that they should be paid increased emoluments at the following rates:—

Karnam Rs. 40 p.m. Village Munsiff .. Rs. 30 p.m.

8. The President of the Village Panchayat was also present, and he stated that the Panchayat cannot undertake the collection of land revenue.

- 9. One of the ryots present urged that the hereditary system should be dispensed with and a system of recruiting Village Officers by prescribing certain educational qualifications and making them transferable, may be introduced.
- 10. A suggestion was made that the Demand Notices should be served on ryots making it obligatory on their part to come to Village Officers and pay kists within a prescribed time limit, failing which penal amounts may be collected. This was well received by the Village Officers. In that event, it was also stated that some of the servants can be retrenched.
- 11. At present, travelling allowance is being paid to Village Officers of village lying beyond a radius of 5 miles from Taluk headquarters for attending to Jamabandi work. It has been suggested that travelling allowance may be paid to Village Officers of villages within 5 miles also except the Village Officers of the headquarters, Village, since they have to stay at Taluk headquarters, for at least a period of 7 days for the preparation and checking of accounts during Jamabandi.

Oral evidence: Anantapur, dated 7-10-1957. Rayalascema Village Officers' Association.

A written representation was presented by the Rayalaseema Village Officers' Association. During discussion, the representatives urged the following points in respect of the service conditions and emoluments of Village Officers:—

- 1. Hereditary system.—Should be retained. As rules stand, if the hereditary right devolves unexpectedly on an unqualified major, he will not get the office, and it passes on to the next qualified heir. Contingencies of this nature arise when an office bearer or a registered minor expires unexpectedly. Such unqualified majors should be given at least 3 years time from the date of devolution to acquire necessary qualifications. In other words, such majors should be registered as heirs to the office and if they fail to qualify themselves to the posts within the time prescribed, then only they should forfeit their rights. The representatives suggested that the law in force now may be amended so as to provide for this.
- 2. Simplification of accounts.—In general, no simplification of accounts and forms is possible now.

Cattle census.—It takes about two months time to fill up all the columns. All the columns are necessary, except the column relating to totals under each category.

Form No. 18.—Issue of receipt in the present form is impracticable. It needs modification.

- 3. Emoluments.—The emoluments now paid to the village officers have to be regarded as honorarium. Even then, the emoluments need enhancement. The representatives say that the Mysore system of granting commission on collections may be introduced here.
- 4. Subsidiary occupations.—(a) The village officers may be employed as Branch Post Masters in villages wherever Branch Post Offices exist. They may also be employed as stamp vendors.
- (b) Village level workers.—Village Officers can be made to do the job of the Village Level Workers in respect of villages in their charge, abolishing the post of the village level worker.
- (c) Entrusting the collection of revenues of Panchayats to Village Officers.—The Village Officers will not be in a position to take up the collection of revenues of Panchayats in view of the present work load.

- (d) Contract works.—Village Officers should be given preference in respect of contract works in their charge villages.
- 5. Grouping.—The representatives are against the grouping of villages as that would deprive existing incumbents of their posts.
- 6. Jamabandi.—The present system should continue. Audit system is no substitute to the present system 'One Member' present did not agree to this view; but he could not put forth cogent reasons for the abolition of Jamabandi.
- 7. Entrustment of land revenue collection work to Panchayats.—Land Revenue collection work should not be entrusted to Panchayats since the elected representatives cannot afford to be strict in the collection of revenue.
- 8. Making it obligatory on the part of ryots to pay land revenue to Village Officers within a prescribed time limit on pain of penalty.—Any system of making it obligatory on the part of ryots to come to Village Officers and pay land revenue within a prescribed time, on pain of penalty thereafter, may not be practicable till the level of literacy goes up.
- 9. Distribution of servants.—The servants should be distributed between the village munsiff and the village karnam having regard to seasonal work.
- 10. Forms and Stationery.—Prompt and adequate supply of forms and stationery should be ensured.
 - 11. Treatment given to Village Officers .- Generally alright.
- 12. Form of address.—The form of address in letters and summonses sent to Village Officers should be courteous.
- 13. Village Officers' Home at all Taluk Headquarters.—Every Taluk Headquarters should have a Village Officers' Home and 50% of the cost of construction may be contributed by the Government and the remaining 50% by the Village Officers,

Sri L. Venkata Narayanappa, Ex-Karnam, Lepakshi.

The individual studied up to S.S.L.C. and served as Karnam for 10 years; owns 100 acres of wet land and 200 acres of dry land. The present Karnam is his son. The Village Munsiff of the village is also stated to be having property sufficient to make both ends meet. The views of the ex-Karnam are as follows:—

- 1. Hereditary system.—He is strongly against the abolition of the hereditary system.
- 2. Emoluments.—The existing emoluments should be regarded as honorarium. In addition, the Village Officers should be given 5 acres of dry land and 3 acres of wet land in their charge village on conditional patta. The land should be inalienable, impartible and should be attached to the office so that the working incumbents may get the benefit. Useful and valuable land should be given, wherever Government land is not available, resort should be had to acquisition.

As an alternative to the present system, the ex-Karnam suggested that the Mysore method of paying commission may be tried. In that event, the Karnam who has got more work should be paid a greater percentage, say, 10% of the Beriz, as commission.

- 3. Grouping.—He is for grouping, fixing certain minimum and maximum limits, with reference to demand, population, area and other standards.
- 4. Entrustment of Land Revenue Collection work to Panchayats.—The Panchayats are not able to attend effectively to their own collection work. As the Presidents are elected representatives, they cannot be firm. The ex-Karnam is against the post of Village Munsiff being abolished and the functions being made over to Panchayats.
- 5. Subsidiary occupation.—The assessment and the collection work of Panchayats should be entrusted to the Village Karnam and the Village Munsiff respectively, giving them some remuneration.
- 6. Making it obligatory on the part of ryots to pay Land Revenue to Village Officers within a prescribed time limit on pain of penalty.—The ex-Karnam agreed to the suggestion but apprehends that the ryots may not receive it well. In the event of the suggestion being implemented, he expressed the view that the Village Officers should be made responsible for transfer of registry fixing a time limit in each case and that the demand notice to be served on ryots should contain all details.
- 7. Distribution of servants.—The servants should be distributed between the village munsiff and the village karnam having regard to season work.

Sri A. V. Srinivasa Rao, Karnam, Agali Village, Madakasira taluk.

The Beriz of the village Rs. 12,600

Area ... Acs. 4,500 (Wet Acs. 1,100)

Population 4,000

Qualifications of the Karnam.—Studied up to S.S.L.C., Age: 43, Experience: working as karnam for the last 23 years.

The views of the karnam are as follows:---

- 1. Hereditary system.—He is against the abolition.
- 2. Simplification of accounts:
 - (a) Account No. 7 can be abolished.
 - (b) Cattle census work may be got done by teachers or Panchayats.
 - (c) Revenue changes Register-can be abolished.
- (d) The present Form of Land Revenue Receipt should be abolished and the old form revived.
- (e) Writing up of B. Memos in respect of unobjectionable cases may be dispensed with.

3. Emoluments.—The emoluments have to be enhanced with reference to the cost of living index taking 1938 as base. The Village Officers should be paid at least the following rates:—

 Karnam
 ...
 ...
 Rs. 40 p.m.

 Village Munsiff
 ...
 Rs. 30 p.m.

 Servants
 ...
 Rs. 25 p.m.

To a suggestion that the Village Officers may be paid an annual remuneration varying with reference to Beriz, the karnam stated that this would not be an appropriate method: for example, when there is remission, there will be more work but the Beriz will be less.

The Karnam also suggested that wherever Village Officers are in possession of lands which were service inams before, the assessment may be remitted.

- 4. Subsidiary occupation.—(a) The post of Branch Post Master may be earmarked to the karnam and that of Stamp Vendor to the Village Munsiff. The post of runner may be given to one of the village servants. No qualification should be prescribed for these posts.
- (b) Village works.—Village Officers should be given preference and allowed to take up the works in their charge villages on contract without the need to obtain previous permission of the Revenue officials in each case.
- 5. Grouping.—May be done having regard to the area, classification of land, viz., wet or dry, beriz and other standards.
- 6. Jamabandi.—The present system of Jamabandi should continue, but the stay of the Village Officers at Taluk headquarters should be restricted to the minimum and the allowances paid to them should be adequate.
- 7. Entrustment of Land Revenue collection to Panchayats:—Panchayats are not able to collect their own revenues. They cannot, therefore, undertake the collection of land revenue.

To a suggestion that the post of Village Headman be abolished, by making over the functions to Panchayats, the Karnam expressed himself strongly against. According to him, the representatives of the people cannot be firm and impartial in the matter of collection.

The Karnam suggests that the Village Officers should automatically be the members of Panchayat and be eligible for election as President as this would be a step to improve the village administration.

- 8. Making it obligatory on the part of the ryots to pay the land revenue to the Village Officers within a prescribed time limit on pain of penalty.—This may not be an appropriate move at the present juncture. The ryots are illiterate and the Government are likely to become unpopular. There will also be difficulty in respect of non-resident tax-payers. In the event of non-payment, they may run the risk of getting their lands auctioned even without their knowledge.
 - 9. Distribution of servants.—There should be distribution.
- 10. Village Officers' Home at Taluq Headquarters.—The Karnam suggested that in every taluk headquarters there should be a Village Officers' home and the expenditure should be shared equally by the Government and the Village Officers.

- 11. Correspondence between Taluk Office and Village Offices.—This can be done, as far as possible by post ensuring adequate supply of service postage to Village Officers.
- 12. Medical aid.—Most of the villages are not having Government Hospitals. The Village Officers are not, therefore, able to derive the benefit of the medical concessions. They should be given medical aid even though they undergo treatment under private medical practitioners in their villages.

(Sd) K. N. ANANTARAMAN, Chairman.



Evidence recorded in East Godavari.

Pedabrahmadevam village: date 10-10-1957.

General.—The following are the particulars of ayacut, population and demand of the village:—

		Wet Acres	Dry Acres	Poramboke Acres	Total Acres
Ayacut	 	2,670	930	543	4,143
Population	 	4, 800			·
Demand	 R	s. 43,206			

Property of Village Officers:

Village Munsiff ... 5 acres of wet land.

Head Karnam and Asst. Karnam } . . 2 acres of wet land each.

The village establishment consists of one Village Munsiff, one Head Karnam, one Assistant Karnam, 2 talayaris and 5 vettis. The Village Munsiff is a Deputy. For administrative convenience, the village is divided into two blocks, each Karnam attending to the work in a block. There are about 1,400 subdivisions and 240 Faslijasti and Tirvajasti cases in each block. The Assistant Karnam's post is non-hereditary.

Work-load.—The Head Karnam stated that he takes about 20 days to write up the Adangal at the beginning of the Fasli, 2 months for booking B Memos. and No. 6 cases and 3 months for the preparation of Jamabandi accounts. He added that he has to stay at Taluk Headquarters for 15 days during the Jamabandi.

Simplification of accounts :--

Checking of 'NIL' Registers.—A suggestion to get all the 'NIL' registers checked during Jamabandi by the Head Clerk, instead of the concerned subject clerks, was well received.

Cattle Census Work.—It was pointed out that cattle census work may be got done by other agencies, just as in the case of regular census work.

Form No. 18.—As the issue of receipt in the new form is impracticable, the old form may be revived.

Account No. 1.—May be sent for every season instead of every month.

Hereditary right.—The Village Officers are strongly against the abolition of the hereditary right. In their view, the post of Assistant Karnam should also be hereditary.

Emoluments.—There need not be any difference in the pay structure of Village Munsiffs and Karnams. The Village Officers desire that they should be treated as paid servants and urge that their emoluments should be increased. As regards the quantum, they said that their representatives would put forth the views before the Committee on 11-10-1957.

Collection work.—To a suggestion that the responsibility for payment of land revenue to Village Officers should be on ryots, the Village Officers stated that the present system is alright and needs no change.

Patta Transfers and Subdivision.—The responsibility of applying for registration and showing the boundaries of the land to Village Officers should be on the ryots. It should be the Village Officers' responsibility to sub-divide and to effect transfer of registry without delay. The subdivision fee should be collected by the Sub-Registrar and paid to Village Karnams through the Tahsildar.

Entrustment of Land Revenue Collection work to Panchayat.—The Fresident of the Panchayat stated that the Panchayats cannot undertake this work.

To a suggestion that the functions of the Village Munsiff may be made over to the President of a Panchayat, he replied that this is not practicable.

To a suggestion that the Village Officers may be regarded as receiving honorarium with full scope to stand for election to Panchayats and Legislatures, the Village Officers stated that they would answer the question on 11-10-1957. One of the ryots present, however, stated that the Village Officers should be kept apart from politics.

Distribution of servants.—The Village Officers desire that there should be distribution. (The Collector stated that such a distribution cannot be rigorous since the servants may be applying for C.L., etc.).

Grouping.—To a suggestion that the villages may be grouped so as to bring about units with a beriz of Rs. 10,000 in the case of delta areas and Rs. 5,000 in the case of dry areas, the Village Officers stated that they would answer the question on 11-10-1957.

Correspondence with the Office.—Can be done, as far as possible through post.

Forms and Stationery.—Adequate and timely supply of forms and stationery should be ensured.

Gurajanapalli village : 10-10-1957.

General.—The following are the particulars of ayacut, population and the demand of the village.

				Wet Acres	Dry Acres	Poramboke Acres	Salt pans. Acres	Total Acres
Ayacut Population Demand	•••	•••	Rs.	96 3,300 10,580	1,098	197	563	1,954

Village Establishment.

Village Munsiff . . 1
Karnam . . 1
Talayaris . . 2
Vettis . . 1

Property.--Both Village Karnam and Village Munsiff possess no landed property.

There are about 170 survey numbers and 300 subdivisions in the village. There are 260 Tirvajasti cases and there are no Faslijasti cases in the village. The lands in this village are specially valuable as they contain salt pans. The income from saltpans ranges from Rs. 200 to 500 per acre. The Karnam is not concerned with Azmaish of the salt pans.

Work-load.—The Karnam stated that he takes about 15 days to write up the adangal at the beginning of the Fasli, 20 days for registration of cultivation in the cultivation season and 15 days for getting the accounts checked up during Jamabandi at Taluk Headquarters.

Hereditary system.—Should be retained since its advantages are obvious.

Emoluments.—The Karnam urged that the Village Officers may be paid enhanced emoluments at the following rates, retaining hereditary right:—

Karnam & Rs. 60 per mensem.
Village Munsiff Servants. Rs. 30 per mensem.

He also added that in that event the Village Officers may be regarded as fulltime servants.

Subsidiary occupation.—The Karnam stated that he has no leisure to take up any subsidiary occupation. It was also elicited that part of this extra work is due to abolition of the Zamindaries and introduction of ryotwari rates.

Grouping.—There is no scope for adding any adjoining village to this village.

Sri Rama Rao, ex-Tahsildar, Bhadrachalam and now Lankas Tahsildar.

Worked as Tahsildar, Bhadrachalam, for about one year and four months.

The area of the Taluk is roughly 400 sq. miles. There are about 354 villages divided into 22 patwari ranges. Five of the patwari ranges consist of Government villages, while the rest consist of Estate Villages. Each range consists of about 20 to 25 villages with an area of about 15 sq. miles. The Patwaries of Government villages are paid about Rs. 23 per mensem. The Patels are paid emoluments varying from Re. 0-2-0 to Rs. 38-8-0 per annum.

The Patels act as leaders and spokesmen of the community. In the matter of selection of Patwaries and Patels, qualifications are not rig.dly insisted. All Patwaries and Patels are hereditary in practice. The Patwaries attend to major part of the work including collection work. The Patels wherever they are literate maintain B & D Registers. The Government have the right to remove Patels and Patwaries as in plains.

Sri M. Annaji Rao, Deputy Tahsildar, Nugur, dated 11-10-57.

There are about 205 villages in Nugur Taluk. Some of them are very small. These are grouped into six Patwari Ranges with a Patwari for each Range. There

are about 150 Patels. The Patels are paid 'Mohantana' at three annas in a rupee for the first Rs. 400 of I and revenue collected by them and thereafter at one anna in a rupee. The demand of Nugur Taluk is about Rs. 30,000. The No. 6 cases are very few.

The former Central Province Laws apply to this area. The Estate Land Act does not apply. The Taluk contains three estates, viz., Nugur, Albaka and Cherla.

The hereditary principle is being followed in practice, though it is not legally provided for.

All the villages are unsurveyed. The village accounts are maintained as in plains.

Collection work.—The Revenue Recovery Act II of 1864 is being followed.

Grouping of villages.—The witness stated that the jurisdiction of Patwaries can be reduced and a triune officer may be appointed for each group.

The Civil and Criminal laws which are in force in the plains also apply to this region.

Date 11-10-1957. Sri Desiraju Narasimha Murthy, Secretary, District Village Officers' Association, Head Karnam, Vadapalem.

Hereditary right.—Not particular about its retention; but the emoluments paid should be adequate.

Emoluments.—The Village Officers may be treated as full-time servants and they may be given the following emoluments:—

Village Munsiffs and Karnams ... Rs. 35 plus 15=50. Servants ... Rs. 25 plus 15=40.

Grouping.—To a question whether villages may be re-grouped so as to bring about units with a beriz of Rs. 10,000 the karnam answered in the affirmative but added that the Village Officers affected should be given adequate compensation.

Distribution of Village Servants.—There should be distribution of village servants between the Village Munsiffs and Karnam, having regard to seasonal work.

Dated 11-10-1957. Sri B. Purnachandra Rao, Principal, Village Officers' Tutorial College, Gudivada, Krishna diştriçt.

1. Hereditary right.—From the point of view of the Village Officers, it is not necessary to retain the hereditary right. If this right is abolished, compensation has to be given to them.

2. Emoluments.—In the event of retaining the hereditary right, the present system of paying monthly emoluments may be replaced by commission system fixing the remuneration at 10% of the amount collected. The Village Munsiff and the Karnam should be allowed the same rate of commission. It was urged that commission should be paid on all collections made including takkavi loans. The Members of the V. O. E. Committee observed that there is no justi cation for expecting commission on repayment of loans by ryots and specially so when most of the loans came out of amounts borrowed from the Government of India. The State Government gets a small amount if the loans are realised as the rate at which the money is lent to the ryots is slightly higher than the rate at which the State Government has to pay to the Central Government. It was observed that perhaps there would be some justification in paying to Village Officers a moiety of this difference. The Principal of the Village Officers' Tutorial College agreed to this view. He also added that in addition, the Village Officers may be allowed to collect in kind from ryots a fixed quantity of grain per acre.

As regards village servants, the Principal stated that it is better if they are remunerated in kind and allowed to collect from ryots a fixed quantity per acre, to be shared by all the servants equally.

As an alternative, he also suggested that the Village Officers may be paid enhanced emoluments in cash at the following rates:—

Village Munsiffs and Karnams . . Rs. 60 p. m. Servants . . Rs. 30 p. m.

It was also suggested by him that two sets of scales may be evolved for Village Officers. The higher scale may be given to Village Officers of big villages where the work-load is heavy, and the lower to others.

Subsidiary occupations.—Village Officers may be allowed to engage themselves in all occupations including that of Branch Post Masters and Stamp Vendors.

Village Panchayats.—For better administration at village level, the Village Officers may be made ex-officio Members of Panchayats.

Dated 11-10-1957. Sri Buddhavarapu Venkataratnam, Karnam, Yellamalli and Secretary, Provincial Village Officers' Association.

- 1. Triune Officers.—They should be treated as Karnams and paid the same emoluments as Karnams. In some of the villages administrered by Triune Officers, there are no village servants. Servants may be sanctioned to these villages.
- 2. Remittances.—Should be accepted in Taluk Offices whenever sent, without rigidly imposing the present timings. The servants taking remittances should be paid adequate travelling allowance. Sub-Treasuries may be opened in sub-taluks so that remittances and payments may be made there.
- 3. Forms, Postage and Stationery.—Timely and adequate supply should be ensured. As far as possible, paper in which ink does not soak through may be supplied.

- 4. Jamabandi.—Orders on No. 6 accounts and B. Memos., etc., are being passed only at the time of the Jamabandi. This should be avoided and orders passed earlier so as to allow adequate time to Village Officers to prepare accounts.
- 5. Treatment, etc.—Village Officers should be treated courteously. They should not be summoned to Taluk Offices unnecessarily.
- 6. Survey Training.—In respect of Village Officers of taken over villages, survey training is being insisted on. The karnams may be given batta during the training.
- 7. Mode of address.—In some of the standardised froms, the Village Officers are addressed as " ైనాకు స్ట్రాంక్స్ కర్మం." Courteous forms of address may be adopted.
- 8. Taken-over villages.—Payment of arrears due to Village Officers may be expedited.
- 9. Punishments imposed on Village Officers during the recent agitation.—The Secretary stated that in cases where punitive action was taken against Village Officers during the recent agitation, the orders passed were not rescinded inspite of the direction from the Government. The Chairman advised that written representation may be sent to the Board to take such action as deemed fit.
- 10. Duties and rights of Village Officers.—These are not clearly defined at present. A Bill clearly defining them may be introduced.
- 11. Jamabandi.—The present system of Jamabandi may be replaced by an audit system.
 - 12. Hereditary right.—Women also should have the right to succeed.
- 13. Inter se of Village Officers.—According to the Village Officers' and Ryots' Manual, the Karnams are subordinates to the Village Munsiffs. Both should be regarded as equals in status.
- 14. In-charge allowance.—No Village Officer should be placed in additional charge for over 3 months. Wherever the period extends beyond 3 months, incharge allowance should be paid without imposing any time-limit.
- 15. Subsidiary occupation.—Village Officers may be allowed to engage themselves as insurance agents, contractors and in any job in co-operative institutions, without the need to obtain prior permission.

(The Village Karnams suggested that the Committee may also see Agency and Mutta villages).

Dated 11-10-1957. Sri D. Veera Venkatasatyanarayana Raju, Village Munsiff Kolakana.

- 1. Hereditary right.—Should be retained.
- 2. Emoluments.—Village Officers should be treated as honorary workers. Nevertheless, they should be paid adequate honorarium approximating to lower division clerk's pay (dearness allowance is not necessary). The Village Officers should be ex-officio Members of Panchayats with the right to contest for Presidentship.

- 3. Remittances.—Remittances should not be refused in Taluk Offices applying timings rigidly. The servants have to be paid travelling allowance whenever they are sent to Taluk Headquarters on this work.
- 4. Panchayat collection work.—Can be taken up by Village Officers only if the work is undertaken by the Revenue Department as a matter of policy.
- 5. Collection work.—The responsibility should be fixed on ryots to come to the Village Officers and pay Land Revenue.
- 6. Village chavadies.—All village chavadies should be maintained in good condition.
- 7. Cattle pounds.—50% of the fines collected should be paid as remuneration to the Village Munsiff for discharging the duties of a pound-keeper.
- 8. Village Officers' Home.—There should be a Village Officer's Home at every Taluk Headquarters for the use of Village Officers during Jamabandi of the Taluk the cost being shared equally between Government and Village Officers of the Taluk.

Date 11-10-1957. Sri T. Venkataramayya, Karnam.

- 1. Hereditary right.—Should be retained.
- 2. Emoluments.—The emoluments now paid should be regarded as honorarium. This honorarium should be commensurate with the work-load.
 - 3. Simplification of accounts:
- (a) Village Account No. 3.—The Patta transfer application forms should be sent direct to the Village Karnams from the Registrar's Office, instead of sending them through the Taluk Offices. The subdivision work has to be done by the Surveyors as at present.
- (b) Account No. 6.—In levying charges, the discretion given to Tahsildar should be taken away so that the Village Officers who can then know exactly what would be the charge and may prepare the accounts without waiting for the orders of the Tahsildar.
- 4. Jamabandi.—Should continue but the abuses in vogue should be removed. A maximum time-limit may be fixed for keeping Village Officers at Taluk Head-quarters during jamabandi. The Village Officers should be paid daily allowance at Rs. 3 during their stay at Taluk Headquarters. Arrangements may be made to disburse daily allowance then and there. The servants may be paid daily allowance at Rs. 2.
- 5. Distribution of servants.—Servants should be distributed between the Village Munsiff and the Karnam so that there may be harmony.

Sri N. Krishnamurthy, Karnam, Vemula.

The karnam pleaded that in matters relating to Village Officers, jurisdiction should be vested in the Civil Courts or in the alternative, a provision should be made allowing Village Officers to engage Advocates in Revenue Courts as a matter of course.

Sri P. Papa Rao, Village Munsiff, Tapeswaram.

Hereditary right.—Should be retained. General educational qualifications may be prescribed to Village Officers.

Criminal powers.—Wherever there are Panchayats, both the Civil and Criminal powers are vested in them. The criminal powers may be restored to Village Munsiff while the civil powers may continue to be vested in the Panchayats.

Sri P. Venkateswara Rao, Karnam, T. Kothapalli.

Simplification of accounts.—The present form of land revenue receipt should be replaced by the old form.

Subsidiary occupations.--Preference may be given to Village Officers in the assignment of vacant lands, wherever available.

Sri S. Purushottam Das, Patwari, Dummagudem.

Working as Patwari for about 30 years. Owns 20 acres of wet land and 80 acres of dry land.

After the estates were taken over, ryotwari scales of pay were given to Village Officers in the plains. But this is not now being done in Bhadrachalam Taluk which is in the Agency. For 5 months, the ryotwari scales were given effect to, but later, the Revenue Officers felt a doubt whether the G.O. could be applied to Agency areas. So far, no decision has been taken with the result that the Village Officers have yet to receive pay for about a year (Payment of salaries to Village Officers in this area should be expedited).

The Patv ari is not particular whether he is termed as full-time employee or a part-time employee, but he emphasised the fact that the emoluments should be adequate. He added that he was for being treated as a full-time servant. According to him, the Village Officers (Village Munsiffs and Village Karnams) should be paid Rs. 45 p.m. (Pay Rs. 30 plus Rs. 15 as D.A.) if they are treated as part-time servants. They should be given full liberty to take up subsidiary occupations without the need to obtain prior permission from superior authorities. If the Village Officers are treated as full-time servants, they should be paid Rs. 100 p.m.

To a suggestion whether patels in this region may be treated as merely honorary workers, the Patwari said that though this is good in principle, it would not yield good results.

Treatment of Village Officers.—Courteous treatment should be given. The mode of address in some of the standardised forms is not courteous. This may be be set right.

Jamabandi.—Village Officers should be offered seats during Jamabandi.

Summoning Village Officers to Taluk Offices should be reduced to the minimum and correspondence may be carried on by the postal system, as far as possible, by supplying adequate quantity of service lables to Village Officers.

Work of other Departments.—Only Revenue Department should have control over the Village Officers. Other departments requiring information from the Village Officers should obtain it through the Revenue Department.

Cattle census.—May be got done through other agencies.

Village Munsiffs in Agency areas.—There should be 3 Village Munsiffs for every Patwary's range.

Grouping.—To a suggestion that the villages may be regrouped taking into consideration beriz, population and extent, etc., with an establishment consisting of a Karnam and a Village Munsiff for each group, the Patwari maintained that there should be atleast 3 Village Officers for each group by whatever name they may be called. He also urged that servants should be sanctioned for these groups applying the same standards as in plains.

Sri Madhava Rao, Patwari of Nandigama and President, Village Officers' Association, Bhadrachalam.

Filed a written representation. The work of the Patwaries is more than that of Patels. Some of it, e.g., collection work can be entrusted to Patels.

Travelling allowance is not being paid to Village Officers whenever they are summoned to Taluk Offices, arrangements may be made to pay T.A. then and there. The D.A. paid is inadequate. It should be at least Rs. 3 per day.

A Village Officers' Home may be constructed at Bhadrachalam as a contribution work.

Sri Gangula Narasiah, Patel of Gowridevipeta.

General.—The Patel in the agency area attends to the maintenance of B. & D. Registers, sends crime reports and also looks after the maintenance of cattle pounds wherever they exist. The collection work is attended to by the Patwaries. He is paid Rs. 10 annually. He owns about 50 acres of forest land.

Subsidiary occupations.—The Patel said that there is no scope for subsidiary occupations. To a suggestion that lands may be attached to Village Officers, the Patel replied that this is no good, because the yield from the lands will not be commensurate with the labour put forth.

Grouping.—Grouping may be resorted to with a view to give enhanced remuneration to Village Officers. There can be one Patel for each patwari range. As an alternative, the Village Munsiff suggested that a larger number of groups may

be created and triune officers appointed to discharge the functions of both the Patwari and Patel.

Sri I. Venkataratnam, Karnam, Burugupalli, West Godavari District.

Grouping.—May be done with reference to beriz, population and extent. In delta villages, grouping may be done so as to bring about units with an area of 1,000 to 1,500 acres. In dry areas, grouping may be done so as to bring about units with an area of 2,000 to 2,500 acres. Geographical position and contiguity may also be taken into consideration. Each group should have one Village Munsiff, one Karnam and four servants.

Emoluments.—A living wage may be fixed to Village Officers with reference to the work-load. The Karnam is not particular about the retention of the here-ditary right.

Work-load.—There is no scope of reducing the present work-load appreciably.

Legal provisions.—The Act may be amended so as to allow the Village Officers' leave and other facilities now enjoyed by Government servants.

Status of Village Officers.—May be treated as full-time servants, since they have to work throughout the year. After some discussion, the Karnam added that whether the Village Officers are treated as part-time or whole-time servants, the hereditary right should be retained, increasing at the same time, the present scale of emoluments.

Subsidiary occupations.—Village Officers may be allowed to take up the posts of Branch Post Masters, etc., without prior permission.

It may be prescribed that the ryot should obtain from the Village Officers a certificate regarding the S. No., extent, etc., whenever any sale or alienation of property takes place, and that registration should not be done in the absence of such certificates. A fee may be fixed for granting the certificate and it may be ordered to be paid to the village officers.

Simplification of accounts.—The present form of land revenue receipt may be replaced by the old form.

Fixing responsibility on ryots for the payment of land revenue—The Karnam expressed the view that the ryots may be made responsible to come to the Village Offices and pay land revenue. At present the responsibility of keeping the ryot informed about the amount of arrears and collection of the same rests on the Village Officers. He however pointed out that a new account has to be prescribed to give Asamiwar details of ownership, etc.

Elections to Panchayats, etc.—The Karnam said that the Village Officers might be allowed to contest for elections to Panchayats and the Legislature.

(Sd.) K. N. ANANTARAMAN,

Chairman,

V. O. E. Committee.

SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT. 13-10-1957.

Salihundam:

Area		 Ac	. 2119.26
Population			2703
Wet extent		 	1222.16
Dry extent		 ••	190.49
Rest Porambo	oke .	 ,,	706.51

Land Revenue Demand:

Luna N	Levenue Demuna.			
	riginal Demand dditional wet assessm	ent and	Rs. 7,8	71-8-0
	enhanced water rates		2.30	4-11-0
	and Revenue under St			8- 6-0
To	otal demand for Fasli	1366	10,39	4- 9-0
Village	Establishments:		Scale	of pay
			Pay	D.A.
1.	Village Munsiff, pe	rmanent	grass 17	3
1.	Village karnam	do	18	5
2.	Talayaries	do	- 11	7
4.	Vetties	do	- 11	7
		536,5499	1/4.Ph/76.1399.36730	

Total monthly cost of establishment

V.M. owns 17 Acs. of wet land and 10 Acs. of dry land.

Total No. of pattas
Total No. of Survey Nos. in the village

1391

Property.—The karnam owns Acs. 2 of wet land and Acs. 18 of dry land. The

Hereditary system.—Should be retained. The karnam stated that educational qualifications need not be prescribed to village officers as they are passing the special tests. The Village Munsiff however expressed the view that education up to 5th standard may be prescribed as minimum educational qualification. Succession should be restricted to nearer heirs, both male and female. Distant relatives and adopted sons should not have the hereditary right. Unqualified majors, on whom office devolves suddenly may be given 3 years time from the date of devolution to acquire the necessary qualifications.

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Work load.—The karnam stated that he takes 20 days for writing up the adangal at the beginning of the Fasli and 15 days in a month for registration of crops and sending the cultivation account during the cultivation season and 4 days in a month during the other seasons. There are about 300 B. Memo and Tirvajasti cases.

Simplification of accounts.—Account No. 1 may be sent up once in 3 months instead of every month as at present.

No. 18.- Issue of receipt in the old form may be restored-

Emoluments.—The karnam stated that the Village Officers may be treated as part-time servants and paid emoluments at the following rates:-

Village Munsiff and karnam .. Rs. 30 plus 15 Servants .. Rs. 25 plus 10 The karnam is not for the payment of honorarium with facilities to contest for election to Panchayats, etc. The Village Munsiff however stated that the emoluments given to the Village Officers may be regarded as honoraria and should be paid monthly.

Powers of revision to Government.—The Government should have powers of revision in matters relating to village officers.

Fixing up the responsibility on the ryots to pay Land Revenue.— May be done.

Work distribution between the Village Munsiff and Karnam.—The present system of work distribution should continue and needs no change.

Subdivision work.—The subdivision work is now being done by Surveyors. This can be entrusted to Village Karnams. The subdivision fee may be collected in the Registrar's office at the time of Registration. It may be fixed at Rs. 4 and half of it may be given to the karnam. The karnam will distribute $\frac{1}{4}$ of the amount received by him to the servants.

Grouping.—There is no objection to group villages so as to bring about units with a beriz of Rs. 5,000 per year.

Distribution of servants.—Permanent division is not necessary. Whenever there is a dispute between the Karnam and the Village Munsiff the Revenue officials are even now distributing the servants.

Jamabandi.—For preparation and checking of accounts during Jamabandi, the karnam has to stay at Taluk Headqua ters, for 15 days and the Village Munsiff for 5 days. They may be paid D. A. at Rs. 3.

Village Officers Home.—A Village Officers' Home may be constructed at every taluk Headquarters as a contribution work.

Salihundam Village:

13-10-1957.

Sri B. Suryanarayana, Karnam Ramabhadrapuram, Salur taluk.

Simplification of accounts.—Account No. 1, 1-A and 20 may be combined into a season report.

Emoluments.—The Village Officers may be paid at the following rates:

Village Munsiff and Village Karnam

Rs. 30 plus 15.

Servants.

..Rs. 25 plus 10

The D. A. can be taken away, when prices fall down.

Redistribution of work between Village Munsiff and Karnams.—There is no need to alter the present distribution.

Revision powers to Government.—Provision should be made in the Act to this end.

Hereditary right.—Should be retained.

Educational qualifications.—5th Standard may be prescribed as the minimum educational qualification.

Fixing responsibility on ryots for payment of L. R.—Because of illiteracy, this will not be practicable.

Grouping.—In addition to beriz, the population and area, the distance between villages should also be taken into consideration in grouping the villages. There is no need to maintain separate accounts for each village in group.

Distribution of servants.—May be done having regard to seasonal work.

T. A. to V. Os.—The Village Officers should be given T.A. whenever they are summoned to taluk headquarters, irrespective of the fact whether the village lies within or beyond a radius of 5 miles.

Salihundam Village:

13-10-1957

Sri Goreti Ramachandramurthy, Karnam, Andhavaram and Secretary, Village Officers' Association.

Simplification of accounts:

Account No. 1.—Should be monthly and cannot be converted into quarterly.

Account No. 1-A.—Is unnecessary and can be abolished.

Account No. 2-A, 7 & 9.—May be combined into one account.

Inter se Status of Village Officers.—The Village Officers should be treated as honorary part-time workers. The emoluments given to them should be treated as honorarium. It should be not less than Rs. 30 per mensem. The servants may be paid at Rs. 25 per mensem.

Jamabandi allowance.—Both the Village Officers and servants should be paid a D.A. at Rs. 2 per day.

Subdivision work.—Can be entrusted to karnams with a view to remunerate them. The fee should not be a fixed one. It should be based on acreage and the work involved.

Grouping.—Grouping may be resorted to so as to bring about units with a beriz of Rs. 5,000 bearing in view factors such as population and acreage. It should be in such a way as to avoid retrenchment as far as possible.

Jamabandi.—Preliminary checking of accounts should be done at the village and the check-memo also prepared there with a view to limit the period of stay of Village Officers at Taluk Headquarters.

All the 'NIL' Registers may be arranged to be checked by a single clerk.

Subsidiary occupations.—Village Munsiffs may be allowed to work as stamp vendors. Village karnams may be allowed to work as Branch Postmasters. Local works may be entrusted to village efficers of the villages concerned on contract system. The need to obtain prior permission of the revenue officials in all these cases, may be dispensed with.

SRIKAKULAM. 13-10-1957.

BHYRI VILLAGE

General:

Area Population	• •	• •	• •	Acs	3. 963–28
Wet Extent	• •	• •	• •	• •	1304
	• •	• •	• •	٠٠ ,,	583-91 112-66
Dry extent	• •	• •	• •	,,	112-00
Land Revenue demand.					
Original demand Additional wet asse			 ed water-rat	50	s. As. Ps. 030-14-0 730-6-0
Land Revenue Stan	dardisat	ion	• •		163-4-0

5924-8-0

Ville

lage Establishment:				Scale of pay		
					Pay	D.A.
l Village Munsiff, I	Permanei	nt Carlo	100		17	3
1 Village Karnam,	do	(Z.533) 224	6255		18	5
2 Talayaries	do	YEAR PARKET	\$355°		11	7
1 Vetti	do		100 0	. ,	11	7
Total monthly cost	of Estab	lishment	TY.		Rs. 97	
Total No. of Survey			13		652	
Total No. of pattas		45 653 E	4.20		276	
T.J. cases			15T)		47	
F.J. cases		Carrier State	N.G.F		12	
B. Memos		420.3135-22	A ROLL OF		15	

Property.—Village karnams owns 9 acres of land and the Village Munsiff owns 18 acres of land.

Educational qualifications.—Both studied up to S.S.L.C.

Work-load.—The karnam stated that it takes about 10 days to write up the adangal, 10 days in every month for registering the cultivation and 10 days for the checking of accounts during Jamabandi.

Hereditary right.—When there is one son and one daughter to the last office holder, and the son is not qualified to hold the post or does not require it, the daughter or daughter's children should be given the right to succeed. The law relating to the Village Officers may be amended suitably in this regard.

Unqualified majors.—They should be given 3 years' time from the date of devolution of right to acquire the necessary qualifications.

Simplification of accounts.—Accounts Nos. 1, 1-A & 20 may be combined into a season report.

The provisional demand account.—The provisional demand form may be dispensed with. A little later, he added that this may be retained as it will be helpful in the issue of Provisional Demand Notices.

Fixing the responsibility on ryots to pay L. R. — May be done. Legislation ray be brought up so as to make it incumbent on the part of ryots to pay subdivision fees in the Registrar's office so that the amount may be sent to karnam through the Tahsildar without delay. For every subdivision surveyed, a remuneration of Rs. 4 may be paid to the K.M.

Cattle census.—A remuneration of Rs. 3 was given in the past for attending to this work. This is inadequate and should be enhanced.

Revision powers to Government.—Government should be vested with revisional iurisdiction.

Panchavat Boards.—Village Officers may be made Ex-officio members of Panchayats without the right to vote.

Educational qualifications.—S.S.L.C. may be fixed the minimum qualification and the Village Officers may be given free education up to that standard.

Sri K. Suryanarayana Patnaik, karnam of Urzzam village, Narsipatnam taluk.

In-charge allowance.—The Village Officers should not be kept in additional charge for over 3 months under any circumstances. The present system of insisting on diary for sanctioning the allowance should be dispensed with.

Subdivision fees.—The Surveyors may be eliminated from the picture. The subdivision fees may be collected in the Registrar's office and paid to the karnarn direct. The present fee may be enhanced.

सत्यमेव जयत

Sri K.V. Biragi Bhukta, karnam & Pragada Tammi Naidu.

Karajada Village (Rent Reduction village) 13-10-1957.

General:

Area	 Acs.	432.82
Population	 	1030
No. of families	 • •	196
(Survey) wet extent	 ,,	182.89
(Unsurveyed) dry extent	 ,,	224.93

Land Revenue Demand:

Original Demand	1131-13-0
Additional wet assessment and standardization	57-14-0
Demand for F. 1366 Rent Reduction	1189-11-(794- 0-(

Village Establish

Esta	blishment:	Scales	oj pay
1. 1.	Village Munsiff Deputy Village Karnam Permanent Talayari Permanent Vetti Permanent	Pay 11 11 9	D.A. 3 5 7 7
	1 0001 % 01111041.0110		

Monthly cost of establishm	nent	Rs.	62
Total No. of Survey Nos.			270
Total No. of pattas.			30
Joint pattadars			350

Work load.—This is not a taken-over village. The Village Officers of not taken-over villages have generally less work than the Village Officers of ryotwari villages. There are no special difficulties in regard to unsurveyed and not taken-over villages.

Emoluments.—The Village Officers should be paid the same emoluments as in ryotwari areas.

Incharge allowance.—Normally, Village Officers should not be allowed to continue to be in additional charge for over 3 months. Full allowances should be given for the actual period of service, whenever the above limit is exceeded.

Leave.—The Village Officers are not now entitled to leave on pay. They may be allowed leave on pay for one month every year.

Educational & Medical concessions.—May be given to minor dependants also.

Grouping.—May be resorted to; as far as possible, the retrenched people may be observed whenever vacancies arise.

SRIKAKULAM: 14-10-1957.

Sri Patnayak, Triune Officer, Garudabhadra and President of the Andhra Provincial Village Officers' Association.

Simplification of accounts:

- (a) Provincial demand statement can be abolished.
- (b) No. 16 need not accompany every remittance. It may be sent twice, once at the end of March and again at the end of June.
 - (c) Account No. 1, 1-A and 20 may be combined into a season report.
 - (d) Account No. 9 can be clubbed with 10-II account.
- (e) Account Nos. 2-E and 3-A are unnecessary since the information is available in the diglot.
 - (f) 2.C account may be made a permanent register.
 - (g) 2-D register is unnecessary.
- (h) No. 12 account is unnecessary, since all the details in No. 12 are contained in the Account No. 10-II
- (i) No. 14-A, B, C accounts are unnecessary. Since the information can be had in account No. 16.
- (f) In No. 15 account the Village Officers are referred to "ార్థాను సౌకర్యం" this should be changed as "ార్థాను సిబ్బండి."
- (k) Account No. 18 old form of receipt should be restored. Printed and machine numbered receipts may be supplied to Village Officers as this would obviate embezzlement.

- (1) Only one set of accounts need be maintained for all villages in a group instead of separate accounts for each of the group villages.
- 2. Fixation of responsibility on the ryots for the payment of L. R.—At present this is not practicable.
- 3. Village Panchayats vis-a-vis village Officers.—Panchayats should collect their funds. It is not for Village Officers to say whether it would be advantageous to make over L. R. collection work to Panchayats.

To a suggestion that Village Officers may be made ex-officio members of Panchayats without the right to vote, the Triune Officer expressed himself against.

To a suggestion that the functions of Village Munsiff may be made over to the Presidents of Panchayats, the Triune Officer expressed himself against. He did not also relish the idea of making the karnam Executive Officer of Panchayat so that one accountant may be had at village level. According to him, the institution of village officers should be retained as it is.

Emoluments.—The emoluments paid to the Village Officers should be regarded as honorarium which should be as follows:—

Village Munsiff & Karnam ... Rs. 30 per mensem.
Servants ... Rs. 25 per mensem.

He was not for lands being given in lieu of or in addition to the existing emoluments.

Jamabandi.—The Triune Officer suggested that the preliminary checking of accounts may be done at village level so as to reduce the period of stay at Taluk Headquarters During the Jamabandi, clerks may be put on the checking work exclusively so that it may be finished as early as possible.

Jamabandi allowance.—The Village Officers may be paid enhanced D. A. at he following rates:—

The same rate of D. A. should be paid whenever Village Officers attend Taluk offices. Servants should be paid D. A. whenever they take remittances.

Village Officers Home at Taluk Headquarters.—There should be a Village Officers home at every taluk headquarters and it may be taken up as a contribution work.

Subsidiary occupation.—The karnams may be allowed to take up the posts of Branch Postmasters and Village Munsiffs, the post of stamp vendors. Both of them may be allowed to take up subsidiary occupations, such as works on contract, etc., without obtaining prior permission.

Grouping.—The President expressed himself against.

Village servants.—For most of the Zamin villages, the village servants are in-adequate.

Survey training.—Whenever Village Officers are sent for survey training for a second time, they should be paid stipend.

Educational and Medical concessions.—The T. O. stated that the concessions are not being implemented. Their implementation should be ensured without delay.

Free education should be given up to Pre-University course. The educational concessions should be extended to registered minors also.

Minimum educational qualifications.—The President is against prescribing any educational qualification, since they are required to pass special tests. It may be assumed that they have adequate education to carry on efficiently their functions.

Hereditary right.—Should be retained. Unqualified majors should be given 3 years' time from the date of devolution to acquire necessary qualifications.

Triune Officers.—They are paid at varying rates. They may be treated as karnams and paid the same scales of pay as the karnams in ryotwari areas.

T.A.—Village Officers of villages within a radius of 5 miles should be given at least D. A.

Subdivision fces.—Remuneration should be fixed at Rs. 3, Rs. 2 to karnam and Re. 1 to be shared among the servants.

Legislative Council.—A seat may be earmarked to Village Officers in the Legislative Council.

Additional charge allowance.—The period of additional charge should not exceed three months and whenever it exceeds, the Village Officers should be allowed pay without reference to the time limit.

Registration.—Ryots may be required to obtain certificate from Village Officers regarding the alienation of S. Nos., etc., on payment of certain fee.

SRIKAKULAM 14-10-1957.

- Sri M. Gavuru Naidu, Village Munsiff, Surunagavarapukota.
- (1) Jamabandi.—Jamabandi may be abolished. The Revenue officials may go round the villages and check the accounts.
- (2) Panchayats vis-a-vis Village Officers.—To a suggestion that the karnams may be made Executive Officers of Panchayats and that the functions of Village Munsiff may be made over to President, the Village Munsiff expressed himself against. He also said that no useful purpose will be served by making Village Officers Ex-Officio Members of Panchayats.
 - (3) Hereditary right.—Women also should have the right to succeed.
- (4) Grouping.—Not necessary. However, the uninhabited villages may be grouped with the adjoining villages.
- (5) Punishments.—The jurisdiction to punish Village Officers should be vested in civil courts instead of the Revenue officials.

SRIKAKULAM. Dated 14-10-1957.

Sri A. Prasada Rao, Village Karnam, Karatam, Visakhapatnam taluk, Visakhapatnam district.

Written representation filed. 1/3rd of 1/4th of all the collections made at village level, barring Takkavi Loans, should be given as emoluments to the village Officers.

П

Sri V. Jagannadham, President, Taluk Congress Committee, Patapatnam.

Emoluments.

 Village Munsiff
 ...
 Rs. 60 p.m.

 Karnam
 ...
 ,, 50 p.m.

 Talayari
 ...
 ,, 30 p.m.

Village Officers vis-a-vis Panchayat.—Both the Village Officers should be Exofficio members of the Panchayat with the power to vote. They should not be allowed to contest for Presidentship.

Jamabandi.—Should be replaced by an Audit system .

SRIKAKULAM.

Dated 14-10-1957.

Sri V. Rajagopal Rao, M.P. (Ex. V.M., Talavaram)

Fixing responsibility on ryots for payment of L.R. — Principle accepted. The M. P. is of the view that it would be sufficient if a demand notice is served once and that there is no need to serve it every year. He is for placing as much responsibility on ryots as possible.

Panchayat vis-a-vis Village Officers.—The power of V.Ms. cannot be made over to the Presidents of Panchayats. For administrative convenience the Collectors has to be given power to take disciplinary action against the President of the Panchayat, who is an elected representative but this is bad in principle. The village administration should be completely separated from Panchayats.

V. Os. to be made full-time workers:—This implies transfer of V.Os and abolition of Hereditary right. This will not be conducive to the administration. The V.O is an essential institution to get things done at village level.

Emoluments.—The responsibilities and work of the V.Os have increased considerably after independence. I creased emoluments commensurate with the work should therefore be given. The over-all expenditure on village establishment need not however, exceed $33\frac{1}{4}\%$ of the L.R.

Hereditary right.—Should be retained.

Grouping.—The existing pattern requires no radical change. Where, however, there are small villages, they may be clubbed with hamlets of big villages, so that two sizable units may emerge without retrenchment.

SRIKAKULAM. Dated 14-10-1957.

Sri I. S. N. Murty, Huzur Sheristadar.

Subsidiary Occupations.—V.Os may be allowed to work as Branch Post-masters etc., But they should not be given any preference in respect of contract works of the village.

Jamabandi.—Present system should continue. The karnams need not stay for more than 7 days at Taluk Hd. qts. for this purpose. The Collector is also of the same opinion. During Jamabandi normal work should be suspended as in the case of elections so that checking of accounts may be expedited and the village officers' stay at Taluk Hd. qts. may be reduced to the minimum.

V.Os' Home at Taluk Hd. qts.—Provision should be made for this as a contribution work. Adequate D.A. may also be paid to V.Os.

SRIKAKULAM Dated 14-10-1957.

Sri K. V. K. Sharveswara Rao, Retired Tahsildar.

Panchayats.—Collection work may be made over to Panchayats as 50% of the V.Os. have lost hold on villages. To a suggestion that the powers of V.M. may be made over to the President of the Panchayat, the witness said that this is too drastic a change to be introduced now.

Shifting the responsibility for payment of L. R. to ryots.— This should be a gradual transition. This is a good change.

Jamabandi.—For experienced Village Officers the preparation of accounts takes 15 days. Chicking at village level would be better. For this, a special staff consisting of Tahsildars and R. Is. may be sent round villages.

Subsidiary occupations.—Village Officers may be allowed to take up posts of Branch Post-masters, Stamp Vendors and Contractors without the need to obtain prior permission.

Revision Power to Government.—This is unnecessary.

Grouping.—This is necessary. But it should be judicious. While sma'l villages may be grouped with the adjoining villages, the big villages will have to be divided into sizable units.

Distribution of village servants among Village Officers.—Not necessary.

SRIKAKULAM. 14-10-1957.

Sri M. V. S. Subrahmanyam, Planning P.A.

Planning and Village Officers.—There is no additional work to Village Officers on account of Planning. The Village Officers are now feeling as out casts since they are not given a place in Panchayats nor in the planning activities. There should be incentive to Village Officers. The post of village level worker may be abolished and the Village Officers made to do the work in respect of their charge

villages. They are better fitted to do the job. The village level workers are paid Rs. 70 to 100 p.m. and this can be spent on Village Officers. This scheme may be tried as an experimental measure to start with. About 50% of the Village Officers can be said to be quite suitable for discharging the duties of the village level workers.

Grouping.--Villages should be grouped into economic units.

Emoluments of Village Officers.—To give incentive, a graded system of pay structure may be introduced. The Village Officers may be promoted as clerks and R. Is. if they are otherwise qualified.

Work Load.—About 60% of the Village Officers will not do timely azmaish and this is due to the increased work load.

Fixing responsibility on ryots for payment of L. R.— The present state of Revenue Registry is bad. Unless this is improved by legislation requiring the ryots to inform to the Village Officers about the changes in ownership without delay this will not be practicable.

Jamabandi.—The present system should be abolished. Additional Tahsildars may be appointed to go round the villages and check the accounts.

Subsidiary occupations.—Village Officers should not be allowed to take up subsidiary occupation because this stands in the way of their regular work.

Sd. K. N. ANANTHARAMAN,

Chairman,

V. O. E. Committee.

सन्यमेव जयते

Guntur Dis	strict: Guntur Taluk:	Etukur Vil	llage: 30-10-1957.
Name of the Village Munsiff: Sri K. Venkayya, Deputy Village Munsiff.			
Name of the Village Karnam: Sri Y. Seetharamaiah.			
· 1.	Population	••	. 2915 Main village. 321 Hamlet Bontapadu.
		Total	1 3236
2.	Area		. Ac. 2930—62.
3.	Ayacut		. Wet: Nil Dry: Ac. 2,743—98 patta lands 186—64
			2,930—62
4.	B. Memo. cases No. 6 cases		. 30 . Nil.
5.	Total S. Nos. including	g subdivision:	s: 1086.
6.	Total No. of pattas:	733 seri. 30 inams.	
		763	
7.	Land Revenue Demand	i.T	_
	Fasli	1366	Rs. a. p. 8,975—2—0
		सन्य 65 ज्यान 64	7,06620 7,038-150
		63 62	6,992140 6,89730
	Land Revenue Surchar		455-12-0
Area Under	crops:		A o
	F. 1366	Dry paddy Tobacco Chillies Cholum, et Groundnut Fodder cro	800—00 300—00 tc. 200—00 t 500—00
Village Establishment:			
Vil Tw	llage Munsiff: Rs. 20 vo Mohtads at Rs. 18	ling D. A	20 0 0 36 0 0

133 0 0 per month

The karnam said that 10 days time is required for writing up the Adangal. He added that in general it may be said that the work of Village Officers has increased by 1½ times than what it was before.

Hereditary right.—The karnam is for the hereditary right being abolished because it is being linked up with salary question. He pleased for substantial increase in emoluments taking away the hereditary right. He suggested that the Village Officers may be allowed the following scales:—

Karnam .. Rs. 55 p.m. Village Munsiff .. ,, 45 ,, 55 p.m. Servant .. ,, 35 ,,

He however added subsequently that there need be no distinction between the pay of Village Munsiff and Karnam. The Karnam is against the present emoluments being treated as honorarium. According to him, the Village Officers full-time servants and they should be recognised as such by the Government. Like other Government servants, the Village Officers should be made eligible for leave, pension, and other benefits.

Panchayats vis-a-vis Village Officers.—The karnam is against Village Officers being ex-officio members of Panchayats. As regards making over the functions of Village Munsiff to the President of Panchayat, or converting Village Munsiff as purely honorary employees with Magisterial powers, the karnam said that either of the above coarses would be feasible.

Ryots to be made responsible for payments of Land Revenue.—The karnam said that the principle is all right but its actual working presents difficulties since there is absolutely no correlation between the Revenue Registry and enjoyment on-ground. According to him, revenue registry should be brought up-to-date and single pattas granted before introducing the new method.

Village Servants.—Talayaries are now not doing watch and ward duties and so, the posts can be abolished. The karnam may be given one servant and Village Munsiff one servant on permanent basis, and the other servants may be removed. For seasonal work such as azmaish and collection, part-time servants may be employed.

Grouping.—Where the villages are very small, grouping may be resorted to.

Simplification of accounts.—At present lands irrigated with standing permission are being brought to No. 6 account. This is unnecessary. If No. 6 account in respect of these cases is dispensed with, much of the scriptory work will be saved.

Cattle census.—May be got done by Panchayats.

B. & D. Registers.—May be entrusted to Panchayats.

Jamabandi.—Normally the Village Officers have to stay at Taluk Headquarters for about a week during jamabandi. The Village Officers may be paid a Dearness Allowance of Rs. 2 during jamabandi.

Village Munsiff, Chinakondurupadu.—Village Munsiff owns 40 acres of dry land and gets an annual income of Rs. 2,000.

Hereditary right.--Should be retained; women also should have the right to succeed.

Revision powers to Government.—Quite necessary.

Minimum educational qualifications.— Instead of fixing a parss in a particular class as a minimum qualification, a general knowledge test may be prescribed in addition to the departmental tests in vogue now, especially in view of the fact that many villages are not having schools.

KARNAM GUNTUR

Hereditary right.—Should be retained. The present system of consulting minor-guardian in the selection of a deputy should also be continued, because the deputy should be one who can safeguard the interests of the minor.

GUNTUR DISTRICT

Emani village Tenali Taluk 30-10-1957.

Sri P.V. Sambasiva Rao, Karnam.

Sri A. Hanumantha Rao, Village Munsiff.

The karnam has resigned and he is studying law. The Village Munsiff is a minor-deputy with an experience of 6 years. The karnam owns 4 acres of land, while the Village Munsiff owns about 14 acres of land.

The particulars of ayacut population, etc., of the village are as follows:--

Population . . . 6,118 Tax-payers . . . 2,020 Non-residential tax-payers . . 745.

Avacut

Wet ... 3,162 acres
Dry ... 242-14 ,,
Inam ... 2,048 ,,

 Assessed waste
 ...
 0-96 cents.

 Poramboke
 ...
 312-69 acs.

 Pattas
 ...
 2,000

 S.Nos.
 ...
 1,585

Subdivisions No. 6 cases Beriz about 4,000 , 750 Rs. 78,943-0-0

The village establishment consists of 1 Head Karnam, 2 Assistant Karnams, 1 Village Munsiff and 8 servants.

Writing up of Adangal takes 15 days. Monthly registration of cultivation and measurement work takes about 10 days in a month.

Hereditary right.—The karnam pleaded for the abolition of hereditary right. According to him it has no special advantage and kills the initiative of village officers.

In cases the hereditary right is retained, the karnam added that the present system of registering a man and appointing a deputy should continue.

Minimum educational qualifications.—A pass in 8th standard may be fixed as minimum educational qualifications for Village Officers. This togather with a desire to improve general knowledge must enable Village Officers to attain the standard necessary to cope with the development activities.

Simplification of accounts.—

Account No. 6.—Dry lands cultivated with wet crops by standing permission may be eliminated from No. 6 account.

Account Nos. 7 & 9.-May be abolished.

Cattle census.—This work may be done by the other agencies as regular census work.

B & D Registers.—May be entrusted to Panchayats.

Single pattas.—Revenue Registery and enjoyment on ground differ vastly. So, subdivision and separate registry and the issue of single pattas is essential. If this is done, any one can do the work of the karnam. This also helps progressive taxation. The subdivision and separate registry may be got done by employing special staff. For this village special staff consisting of 4 Surveyors and 16 chainmen has to work for about two months. The cost of the staff may be recovered from the ryots who can be expected to meet the cost without grudging. The revenue registry thus brought up-to-date, should be properly maintained. The subdivision records should be prepared by the karnam and sent to the Sub-Registrar along with the document to be registered. The Sub-Registrar should collect the subdivision fees and sent it to the taluk office. On intimation from the Taluk Office, the Revenue Inspector will inspect the work and then pay the remuneration to the K.M.

Emoluments.—Village Officers should be paid emoluments at Rs. 50 per mensem. There may be grades, which may be fixed with reference to beriz and ayacut of villages.

Grouping.—The Village Officers are generally against grouping.

Assistant Karnams.—Assistant Karnams are now practically doing their job independently, except that the head-karnam prepares a common No. 12 account for the whole village. As Assistant Karnams are in charge of independent blocks, they may be made pucca karnams.

Village servants.—There is no trouble regarding distribution. No reduction in servants is possible.

Fixing responsibility on ryots for paying Land Revenue within a prescribed date and penalty for non-payment.—Both the Village Officers have agreed to this proposition but stated that with the present joint pattas, it will be difficult to issue individual demand notices.

Panchayats vis-a-vis Village Officers.—Village Officers should be ex-officio members of the Panchayats without voting right. They should however, have the right to express in writing their opinion so that it may be on record that they have advised the Panchayats suitably.

To a suggestion that the powers of Village Munsiff may be made over to Presidents of Panchayats (abolishing Village Munsiffs posts) the Village Officers expressed their strong disagreement. They said that the President of the Panchayat, with his local affiliation, cannot do collection work better than them.

Concessions.—Granted in G. O. 1802 should be strictly implemented.

Village Officers Home at Taluk headquarters may be constructed as a contributory work.

Additional facilities to Village Officers:

- 1. Free education may be given to the children of Village Officers up to S.S.L.C.
- 2. There should be free medical aid.
- 3. At present T. A. is not paid to Village Officers if their charge villages lie within a distance of 5 miles from taluk head-quarters. This distance limit may atleast be reduced to 3 miles.

GUNTUR. 30-10-1957.

Sri B. S. Ramasarma, karnam, Peddapalem, Tenali Taluk.

The karnam has put in 37 years service. He has sent replies to the questionnaire issued by the Committee.

Simplification of accounts:

Account Nos. 1 & 1-A.—Account No. 1 can be eliminated; 1-A can be prepared from account No. 2.

Account No. 2.—Enjoyer's name, extent and assessment should be noted in the Adangal.

This account can be maintained for 5 years providing interleaves. This results in economy in the use of paper. There is also the other advantage of the previous remarks being available to the azmaishing Officers.

Account No. 6.—At present dry lands irrigated with standing permission are being brought to this account. This should be avoided.

Account No. 10-B.—Can be abolished if enjoyer's name etc., are noted in the Adangal as suggested above.

Provisional demand.—Can be abolished.

Account No. 10 (11).—This should show the permanent demand. This register also may be maintained for a good number of years by providing interleaves.

Fixing responsibility on ryots for payment land revenue.—This principle is worthy of implementation. The karnam feels that there will be no difficulty in issuing preliminary demand notice to all concerned, if the name of enjoyer etc., is shown in the Adangal as suggested by him. He also stated that there should be heavy penalty if the tax is not paid before the due dates.

Patta transfers.—At present transfers are not being given effect to then and there. The present system has to be revised. A lengthy questionnaire is now sent along with the transfer application filed before the Sub-Registrar. This questionnaire is unnecessary. Transfers may be given effect to immediately on the strength of the deeds of registration.

Cash Accounts.—The Village Munsiff should be made responsible for the maintainance of 14, 15 and 16 accounts also. The responsibility of the karnam should cease with the settlement of demand.

Servants.—Servants should be distributed between V.M. & Karnams.

Subsidiary occupation.—At present stamp vendors are paid a commission of 61% on the sales. The posts of stamp-vendors may be abolished and one of the of the V.Os. may be made the agent of Government for the sale of stamps in the village. If this is done, the 61% commission which would a saving may be sent towards increasing the emoluments of the village officers.

Agricultural loans.—A percentage of collections (say 1%) may be paid as commission to the V.M.

In the alternative, the karnam suggested that a fixed fee may be levied on each loan application.

For collection work done on behalf of other departments the karnam pleaded that a percentage may be given as commission to V.Os.

Panchayats vis-a-vis V.Os.—V.Os. should be ex-officio members of Panchayats. They may be entrusted with the work of Panchayats and should be remunerated through the Revenue Department.

Village-level-workers.—The posts may be abolished. The karnams can do the work.

Hereditary right.—Should be retained. But succession should be limited to nearer relatives.

Refresher classes.—There should be refresher classes for Village Officers annually. They should be paid T.A. and D.A. for attending the classes.

GUNTUR. Dated 31-10-1957.

Sri K. Venkataratnam, V. M. Peddapulivarru and ex-President, Provincial Village Officers' Association.

Simplification of accounts.—

Form No. 18.—Issue of receipt in this form is not practicable at present. It will be possible only when Joint Pattas are done away with and 'Assamiwar' demand accounts are prepared.

Whenever special taxes are levied, special staff should be employed for the collection of such taxes.

Preparation of subdivision records and issue of single pattas.—

An ordinance may be brought up making it incumbant, on the ryots to declare before a due date the extent under their enjoyment in a patta. If this is done, there will be no difficulty in bringing up-to-date the "Revenue Registry" with reference to enjoyment on ground.

Emoluments.—Servants should be paid atleast Rs. 30 per mensem. As regards emoluments of the Village Officers, the Village Munsiff has nothing specific to suggest.

Other facilities.—1. The present educational and medical concessions should be strictly implemented.

2. The children of Village Officers including registered minors should be given university education free of charge.

Jamabandi.—The stay of Village Officers at Taluk headquarters should be curtailed to the minimum.

Village Officers Home at Taluk Headquarters.—This should be undertaken as contribution work.

B. and D. Registers.—Maintenance of these registers may be entrusted to Panchayats.

L. R. Receipts.—Receipt should be in duplicate.

Agricultural loans.—The collection work should be entrusted to the Agricultural Department itself. In the alternative, the ryots may be made responsible to deposit the amounts in the Sub-treasury.

Casual Leave.—The Village Officers may be allowed to avail themselves of casual leave of 3 days at a time without waiting for its sanction by the authorities concerned.

Sri R. Venkateswar Rao, Karnam, Ravipadu, Narasaraopet Taluk.

Simplification of accounts.—

Account No. 2.—Enjoyer's name and extent should be noted in the Adangal. But, this will be possible only when ryots are made to give declaration of the extents under their enjoyment.

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Account No. 10 (1).—This should be prepared according to enjoyment.

Account No. 10 (II).—A copy of this account should be given to Village Munsiff for collection work.

Cash Accounts 13, 14, 16 and 28.—The Village Munsiff should be made responsible for the maintenance for all cash accounts.

Account No. 18.—Issue of receipt in the present form is not practicable.

Account No. 20.—Under rules, it is necessary that both the Village Officers should sign this account. One of the Village Officers may be made solely responsible of the maintainance of this account.

This account need not be sent monthly.

It may be sent once or twice a year.

Fixing responsibilities on ryots for payment of Land Revenue.

The ryots will resent it.

Educational facilities.—The children of Village Officers should be given free education facilities up to S.S.L.C.

Medical facilities.—Most of the Villages are not having Government hospitals. Therefore, medical bills certified by any registered local practitioner may be paid.

Beriz Deductions.—At present, beriz deductions are paid to the working incumbents in the case of artizans, etc., services. Though the inams granted to Village Officers are now resumed and fully assessed, the assessments may be given to the working incumbents as beriz deductions.

Leave.—Village Officers should have some medical leave on pay every year.

They may be appointed as Commissioners by the courts in all land disputes arising in the village.

Copy applications.—Though there is provision in the B.S.O. that copies of village accounts and Registers should be got prepared by Village Officers and remuneration paid to them, this is not being enforced in practice. This should be strictly implemented.

Residence.—Village Officers may be allowed to reside in any one of the Payakari villages within a radius of five miles from the charge village.

Hereditary right.—Should be retained.

Emoluments.—The pay may be fixed with reference to Ayacut and Beriz of villages. It is better to have graded scales.

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GUNTUR. 31-10-1957.

Sri S. Parandhamayya, M.L.A., Machavaram.

Village Officers are gradually losing prestige and importance. They are looked down by the ryots on one hand and the Government on the other hand. Their prestige has to be increased; this can be done by giving them adequate emoluments and keeping them above want.

Emoluments:

Village Officers .. Rs. 75 p.m. Servants .. Rs. 35 p.m.

Even the above rates could only be termed subsistence allowance. The over all expenditure on village establishment should not however exceed 25% of the Land Revenue. When it was pointed out that at present the expenditure on village establishment exceeds this percentage and that increase in emoluments cannot be effected adhering to the above limit, the M.L.A. had no further solution.

Talayari.—Cannot be retrenched.

Hereditary Right.—Should be retained.

The Village Officers should be declared as full-time servants. Nevertheless, the hereditary right should be retained.

GUNTUR. 31-10-1957.

Sri M. Tirupati Rao, Karnam, Meligapur.

Hereditary right & emoluments.—Should be retained.

Nevertheless, the pay of Village Officers should be enhanced substantially. Otherwise, hereditary right is of no avail.

Educational concessions.—Free education up to S.S.L.C. should be given to the children of Village Officers. Minors and deputies should also have this benefit.

Fixing responsibility on ryots for payment of Land Revenue.—This is necessary. The provincial demand notice need not be served on the ryots every year. A notice may be served in the first instance and later, only the changes need be intimated.

T.A.—The five miles restriction should go Rs. 2-8-0 should be given as daily allowance.

Collection of fees in the compulsory education areas.—This should be entrusted to Panchayats.

Servants.—Should be distributed.

Jamabandi.—The present system should be replaced by audit system.

Survey Training.—Sending Village Officers for training a second time is unnecessary.

Refresher classes.—There should be refresher classes for Village Officers T.A. and D.A. may be paid to Village Officers during these classes.

Villages Officers and Panchayats.—Village Officers should not have anything to do with Panchayats.

T.A. & D.A.—Existing orders should be strictly implements. The T.A. and D.A. should be disbursed along with pay.

Village Officers' Home at Taluk Headquarters.—Yes; should be taken up as a contribution work.

Subsidiary occupations.—Village Officers should be allowed to take up branch post-masters posts without the need to obtain prior permission.

Servants.—Should be given T.A. and D.A. whenever they go to taluk head-quarters for remitting land revenue.

In-charge allowance.—The present restriction of three months should go.

Hereditary right.—Women should have the right to succeed.

Assistant Karnams,—Should be made pucca karnams and kept in-charge of blocks.

General.—All resolutions passed by the Associations should be replied to.

GUNTUR: 31-10-1957.

Sri M. V. Subbarao, Karnam Gundlapadu, Sattenapalli taluk.

T.A. & D.A. Should be paid immediately from permanent advance as in the case of court witnesses.

Servants should be paid D.A. at Rs. 1-8-0.

Emoluments.—Should not be less than Rs. 45 p.m.

Assistant Karnams.—Should be kept in independent charge of blocks.

Servants.—Should be distributed.

Grouping.—Not necessary.

Triune Officers.—There should be a Village Munsiff and Village Karnam for such villages also.

G. Os. bearing on Village Officers.—Copies of G. Os. in Telugu should be supplied to all Village Officers.

Refresher classes.—Yes; T.A. and D.A. should be given during this period.

Cash accounts.—The Village Munsiff should be made responsible for the maintenance of all cash accounts.

Receipts.—Should be in duplicate.

Part or whole-time servants.—Should be decided with reference to the G.Os. already issued on the subject.

Subsidiary occupations.—This is immaterial. What the Village Officers want is substantial increase in emoluments.

D.A.—Should be equal to Village Officers and servants.

Medical aid.—Certificates from all Registered practitioners should be sufficient.

In-charge allowance.—The present restriction of 3 months should go. This should be given retrospective effect.

General.—The resolutions passed by Associations should be replied to.

Sri R. Satyanarayana, Karnam of Rupendaguntla.

Jamabandi.—Tahsildar should be the Jamabandi Officer.

'A' & 'B' Memos.—Revenue Inspectors should be empowered to pass orders on 'A' and 'B' Memoranda. The Tahsildar shall be the appellate authority.

Account No. 2.—Should be written up once in 5 years. Printed Registers should be supplied.

Subdivision work.—It is essential to subdivide holdings with reference to enjoyment single patta should be granted. Legislation has to be brought up making it obligatory for ryots to file declarations of the extents under their enjoyment. Subdivision fee should be Rs. 5.

Cultivation Accounts.—Should be quarterly.

Leave.—Leave should be granted on the strength of certificates from any registered medical practitioner.

Medical Aid.—Medical aid expenses should be paid then and there from permanent advance.

Educational facilities.—The children of Village Officers and servant should be given free education up to S.S.L.C.

T.A. & D.As.—Should be paid then and there from permanent advance.

General.—Preference should be given to the children of Village Officers in appointing examiners in civil courts and clerks in Panchayats.

Village Officers and Panchayats.—Village Officers should be ex-officio members of Panchayats.

Simplification of accounts.—Provincial demand, account Nos. 20, 2D, 3A and 9 may be abolished.

Emoluments.—There should be grades with different pay scales with reference to the land revenue, extent and the volume of work.

GUNTUR: 31-10-1957.

Sri Subbarao, V. M. Nayanapalle, Bapatla Taluk.

Legal aid to Village Officers.—In all matters arising in the discharge of duties Village Officers should be given legal assistance.

Small Savings Scheme.—Village Officers should be made agents without the need to furnish security, etc.

Subsidiary occupations.—The posts of village-level-workers may be abolished; and the work may be entrusted to karnams.

Distraint.—Within the firka, the Village Munsiff may be permitted to sign the distraint order.

Disbursement through Banks.—In the case of cattle pounds the Village Munsiffs receive commission through banks, where there are banking treasuries. The banks are insisting on witnesses and this is causing hardship to Village Munsiffs. The Commission should be paid in cash in the sub-treasury or the Taluk Office.

Village Officers and Panchayats.—Village Officers should be ex-officio members with voting powers.

GUNTUR. 31-10-1957.

Sri N. Narayana Rao, Head Karnam, Nandivada, Krishna district.

Emoluments.—Substantial increase in salaries should be given. Village Officers should be made full-time servants, retaining the hereditary right.

Village Officers .. Rs. 35 p.m. plus D.A. as to N.G.Os. Servants .. Rs. 25 p.m. do do

Simplification of accounts.—Account Nos. 1, 2-A, 3, 6-A, 9 and 14-A can be abolished by opening suitable additional columns in account No. 10 (I1).

Sri B. Venkateswara Rao, Karnam, Angalur. Vinukonda taluk.

Emoluments.—Village Officers should be paid not less than Rs. 30 p.m. Servants should be paid Rs. 25 p.m. All Village Officers should be paid alike. There is no need to introduce grades.

Dearness Al'owance.— Should be Rs. 2.

Servants.—In some villages, the number of servants is inadequate. Wherever necessary, they should be increased.

Assistant Karnams.—Should have hereditary right.

Grouping.—Should be such as not to retrench any staff.

B. Forms.—Unnecessary in respect of cases where there is no change.

Educational facilities.—Village Officers should be allowed to appear for S.S.L.C. privately as other Government servants.

Punitive cases.—Only civil courts should have jurisdiction to punish Village Officers.

Incharge allowance.—The 3 months restriction should be removed. This benefit should be given retrospective effect for 5 years.

Sri P. Ramachandra Rao, Asst. Karnam, Kuchipudi, Repalli taluk.

Assistant Karnams.—Posts should be made hereditary.

Sri K. Yegganarayana, Karnam, Konidene.

Written representation given. Adangal form to be modified as stated therein.

B. Memos.—In unobjectionable cases repeated for 3 years and over, the B. Memos may be dispensed with.

Sri Y. Laxminarayana.

Simplification of accounts.—Account Nos. 3A, 7, 9, and 10 (c) should be abolished.

Emoluments.—Some increase in salaries is necessary. Added to it, facilities to engage in subsidiary occupations may be given.

GUNTUR 31-10-1957.

Sri P. Sitarama Sastry, Karnam, Penamaru, Tenali taluk.

Subdivision and separate registry.—This should be done. There should be flat rate of assessment irrespective of the crops grown.

Servants.—Division between Village Munsiff and Village Karnam is essential.

General.—It is learnt that legislation is being brought up for issuing licences for documents writers. In that event, the Village Officers may also be licenced as document writers.

Sri B. L. Subba Rao, Village Munsiff Ramanapudi, Chief Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Village Officers' Association, Vijayawada.

Emoluments.—The Village Officers be regarded as part-time honorary officers. The emoluments now given to them should be treated as honorarium.

Hereditary right.—Should be retained.

Survey training.—Survey training is unnecessary. A pass in survey test should be sufficient.

Village Officers and Panchayats.—Village Officers should be ex-officio members and Executive Officers of Panchayats.

Subsidiary occupations.—Need not be taken into account in fixing emoluments, since these facilities are not open to all Village Officers.

Revision powers.—Government should have revision powers.

Punishments.—For imposing capital punishments, such as dismissal and removal, civil courts alone should have jurisdiction.

Vaccination Register.—May be maintained for five years.

Vacant Lands.—May be assigned to Village Officers and servants.

Grouping.—May be done. An ayacut of 2,000 acres and a demand of ks. 10,000 may be taken as average unit for a group.

Sri J. Tirupati Rao.

Simplification of accounts.—Account Nos. 2C and 4 may be made permanent. Account No. 16 may be sent twice a year. Provincial demand register may be abolished.

Revision powers.—Government should have revision powers.

Educational facilities.—The dependents of Village Officers also should have educational facilities.

Travelling Allowance.—The present 5 miles restriction should go. The D. A. should be Rs. 2-8-0.

Jamabandi.—Should be replaced by audit system.

Property certificates.—Remuneration may be fixed for Village Officers for issuing the certificates.

Incharge allowance.—The present restriction of 3 months should go.

Village Chavadi.—There should be one village chavadi for each village.

Sri P. S. Prakasa Rao, Karnam, Amarthalur.

Fixing responsibility on ryots for payment of Land Revenue—A preliminary demand notice has to be served on ryots. But it need not be served annually. It is sufficient, if it is served only once and subsequent changes intimated to ryots.

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Emoluments.—There should be three grades as shown below:—

Beriz.	Scale of pay	
Rs. 20,000 and above	V. K. Rs. 40 p V.M. Rs. 35	
Between 10,000 & 20,000		,,
Below 10,000))))

Hereditary right.—To be retained.

Subsidiary occupations .-- Necessary.

Sri B. Goparaju, Village Munsiff, Jinnuru, West Godavari District.

Emoluments.—Substantial increase essential.

Village Officers should be paid at Rs. 60 p.m. and servants at Rs. 30 p.m.

The Village Munsiff added that the posts of Village Munsiffs may be abolished altogether by making over the functions to the Presidents of Panchayats.

B. & D. Registers.—Maintenance may be entrusted to Panchayats.

Sri Hari Narasimha Rao, Village Munsiff, Kotipalli.

The emoluments of Village Officers should be equal.

Sri B. Rama Mohan Rao, Village Karnam, Gundugolavn.

Emoluments.—Should be enhanced.

Village Officers should be paid a minimum of

Rs. 50 p.m.

Servants

do

do do

Rs. 30 .

Grouping.—May be done. An ayacut of 800 acres and a beriz of Rs. 1,600 may be taken as a unit. Uninhabited villages may be grouped with the adjoining villages.

Hereditary right.—Should be retained.

Educational facilities.—Free University education should be given subject to the condition that the beneficiary will take up the Village Officers' job.

Subsidiary occupations.—For all subsidiary occupations within the village the need to obtain prior permission may be dispensed with.

Sri A. Gopalakrishnayya, H. K. Guntur town.

Emoluments.—Should be increased, retaining the hereditary right. The pay of the Village Officers of Municipal towns may be fixed at Rs. 50 p.m. The servants may be paid at Rs. 40.

Town Head Karnams may be paid cycle allowance.

Village Officers and Local Bodies.— Town Village Officers may be made ex-offic o Municipal Councillors.

Sri J. Ramanujayya, Village Munsiff.

Iron safes should be supplied to Village Munsiffs. Jamabandi check memo should be in Telugu.

Sri D. G. Koteswara Rao, Badavuru.

D.A. should be equal both to Village Officers and servants.

Sri T. Venkatachalasarma, Karnam, Pamarru, Krishna district.

Emoluments.—In deciding the work load of Village Officers, the tempo of development activities has to be taken into consideration. The Village Officers should be given pay and allowance at scales admissible to central employees.

Village Officers and Panchayats.—Village Officers should be kept apart from Panchayats. Section 110 of Village Panchayat Act empowers Panchayats to fine Village Officers. Such a provision will drag the Village Officers to the political arena instead of keeping them aloof.

(Sd). K. N. ANANTHARAMAN, Chairman.

HYDERABAD-DECCAN. 11-11-1957.

Mr. P. Venkataramanamurthy, B.A.B.L., Author of the Commentary on the Madras Hereditary Village Offices Act.

Hereditary right has to be continued specially in the interests of the State. It has therefore to be kept alive in the interests of the State. There should be a village munsiff and a village karnam for each village since they are in charge of different functions.

- 2. Constitution does not make any distinction between man and women; so the women should be allowed the right to succeed, especially when the highest offices are thrown open to them.
- 3. Income —Income must be augmented taking into consideration all the circumstances.
- 4. Government should not have powers of revision. The judicial functions of the Board of Revenue should not be interfered with.
- 5. The present system is running satisfactorily. The department are having now no control over Class IV offices.
- 6. It is good that administrative officers are now given powers to suspend village officers pending enquiry. This is a salutary provision.
 - 7. Part-time servant.—It is better to leave them as part-time servants.

Sd. K. N. ANANTHARAMAN, 11-11-57.

Chairman, V. O. E. Committee.

APPENDIX V

Recommendations of the Board of Revenue (Statistical Branch) on the forms proposed to be introduced by the Government of India

-	Forms suggested by Government of India	Existing form if any	Additional information which is not available in the existing form but suggested by the Government of India	How it is proposed to record additional information required
	-	2	3	4
7	Village Forms. 1. Kasra form A (S.F. 1).	Adangal No. 2 Account	 Name of cultivator and residence. System of tenancy and rent. 	Items I to 3: Existing col. 6 of the Adangal may be amplified and the particulars noted therein.
			 Type of tenure Number of fruit bearing trees. 	Item 4 may be recorded in Col. 17 of the Adangal.
4	Crop abstract and its supplement (S.F. 1, A-1)	II.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Account No. 2B, which was in vogue previously may be revived together with an enclosure to provide for the information required in the supplement.
w.	Land Utilisation abs- tract (S.F. 1, A-2)	Z	:	This may be adopted as village account No. 2 G.
4.	Irrigation abstract (S.F. 1, A-3)	Village Account 2D.	Total area irrigated under each category if irrigation source in the village is required.	The information required in the new form can be had from Account No.2D. Hence the form suggested by the Government of India may be prescribed as an abstract to village account No. 2-D.

Abstract of transfer of Agriculture property (S.F. 1, A-4) 4

Village Account No. 3 and 3-A.

Transfers of ownerships alone are recorded at present. Transfers of other rights i.e., tenancy by tenants are not recorded.

the recording of the

To facilitate

information in Col. 3 the sub-heads under Sec. III of village account No. 3 be modified and a separate section as part II may be provided for recording changes relating to ten-ancy. The form suggested by Government of India may be adopas abstract to village account

may

suggested



No. 3-A.

the existing form and they are similar information which is not available in The new forms contain more detailed to those adopted for land census

appendices to village account No. 23.

The new forms may be added

Village account Quinquennial Forms. S.F. Q and Q-1 to A-6

APPENDIX

Village Account No. 2 (Adangal) Annual Statement of occupations and cultivation

							Fir	RST CR	OP	
Survey Number	Subdivision Number	Area	Assessment	Single or double crop	 No. and name of registered holder or name of the occupier. Name of cultivator and residence. Type of tenure. System of tenancy and rent. 	Month in which cultivated	Name of the crop	Extent cultivated	Month in which harvested	Outturn in annas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					सयमेव जयते					

	Sec	COND	CROP	<u>, </u>	Remarks of the Karnam. 1. The measurements in links in cases of portions of fields cultivated.		S.L.
Month in which cultivated	Name of the crop	Extent cultivated	Month in which harvested	Out turn in annas	 Extent and nature of occupation other than cultivation of lands not in holdings. Particulars of irrigation in a subsequent month, of fields recorded as cultivated without the aid of irrigation. Particulars relating to mixed crops i.e., gross and net areas cultivated and irrigated. 	No. of fruit bearing trees	Remarks of Azmaishing Officers
12	13	14	15	16	17	17 (a)	18
					सन्यमेव जयने		

APPENDIX

Village Account No. 2 (Adangal) Annual Statement of occupations and cultivation

							Firs	T CRO)P	
Survey Number	Subdivision Number	Area	Assessment	Single or double crop	 No. and name of registered holder or name of the occupier. Name of cultivator and residence. Type of tennure. System of tenancy and rent. 	Month in which cultivated	Name of the crop	Extent cultivated	Month in which harvested	Outturn in annas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Fasli 1366 Fasli 1367 Fasli 1368 Fasli 1369 Fasli 1370					

field by field for the	village	of in	talukDistrict
------------------------	---------	-------	---------------

	SEC	OND C	ROP.		Remarks of the Karnam. 1. The measurements in links in cases of portions of fields cultivated.		ers
Month in which cultivated	Name of the crop	Extent cultivated	Month in which harvested	Out turn in annas	 Extent and nature of occupation other than cultivation of lands not in holdings. Particulars of irrigation in a subsequent month, of fields recorded as cultivated without the aid of irrigation. Particulars relating to mixed crops i.e. gross and net areas cultivated and irrigated. 	No. of fruit bearing trees	Remarks of Azmaishing Officers
12	13	14	15	16	17	17(a)	18
					सयमेव जयने		

APPENDIX

Enclosure A to No. 2 statement showing the extent of land occupied

							T	aluk	.
						Ехте	ит Осси	PIED	
Name of the occupant		Extent of the whole number or letter Kind of crop raised		Cultivated	Area otherwise occupied	Total	Rate of ordinary assessment per acre on the adjoining similar lands or corresponding wet rate in the case of Achukattus cultivation		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					त्यमेव ज	in a			

VIII		
V411		

without grant or cultiva	ited with	the aid of Achukattus in	the village	of	• • • •
75.1 . 1 .	<i>.</i>	7			

the he 20	Assessment Tahsildar, Div or Jamab	charged by isional Officer andi Officer	Water cha village acco	rges from unt No. 6				
Amount of assessment on the whole occupied area at the rate specified in column 20	Ordinary	Penal or extra charge for achukattu cultivation	Single water rate	Penal water rate	Total Cols. 12 to 15	Amount on which cesses have to be charged Cols. 12+14	Cesses	Remarks
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		お	यमेव जयने					

APPENDIX

No. 10 Section II—Particulars of Settlement in the Village

	lding	නිං		According to statement No. 6				
Number and name of the registered holder	Total assessment on the holding according to 10-I	Deduct increment and baling remissions	Reminder	Extra charge	Charge for water	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
	(C) 社会	भव जयते						

1X

	in T	aluk	Di	istrict	fa	or Fasli	
Deduct other remissions according to Statement No. 5	Reminder	Miscellaneous Revenue according to Statement No. 2-A	Cesses on holdings on Col. 7	Cesses on Miscellaneous Revenue according to Statement No. 2-A	Total	Forest Revenue	Remarks
8	9	10	11 &	12	13	14	15
				संयमेव	जयते ।		

APPENDIX X

No. 18-Old form of receipt

Month and date	Number of patta, name of the regis- tered holder and by whom paid if not paid by the registered holder	For what year or Fasli	Items	Amount	Signature of the Headman and the Karnam	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			में जयने			

District:
Taluk:
Village:

Signature of the Karnam with date.

INSTRUCTIONS.

1. The price of the book is Re. 1/-

2. Whenever there is any change, the ryot should take the book to the Karnam and get it incorporated.

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3. For all practical purposes, this will be a single patta.

APPENDIX XII

Statement showing the category of Village Officers and their strength in Andhra Area

(Prepared from the Budget Estimates of 1957-58)

			Karnams	Assistant Karnams	Headman	Monigars	Vettis	Talayaris	Nirganties
			1	2	3	4	5	9	7
R.V.S. Ordinary areas.									
Permanent Temporary		::	5,561 30	327	6,074	16 :	10,830 5	8,108 18	525 222
Scheduled areas.	_			村					
Permanent Temporary		::	52 :	्राध्य प्रमेव न	36		47 ::	S :	13
	Total	١ :	5,643	327	6,112	91	10,882	8,176	160
P.E.V.S., Ordinary areas.		1							
Permanent Temporary		::	4,150 58	133	4,936 111	::	1,268	6,199 35	.:
Scheduled areas.									
Permanent Temporary		::	::	.:	% :	::	4 :	83 :	::
	Total	١ :	4,208	200	5,081	:	1,304	6,321	21
	Grand total	ا: '	9,851	527	11,193	16	12,186	14,497	781

APPENDIX XIII

Total Expenditure on the Village Establishment in the Eleven Andhra
Districts

De t	tailed account No. 25 Genera rations-District administratio establishment	1 Adminis- n -Other	Revised Estimate 1956-57	Revised Estimate 1957-58
	1		2	3
	E. RYOTWARI VILLAGE	SERVICE.	Rs.	Rs.
	I. Ordinary areas.			
1.	Pay of establishment		49,90,000	60,53,200
2.	Allowances:- Dearness allo		18,00,000	18,52,100
	Travelling allowance and allowance	Jamabandi	1,00,000	1,69,900
	•	Total —2	19,00,000	2),22,000
3.	Other charges: Honoraria Petty contingencies and re	epairs	10,000 20,000	15,850 69,100
	Other charges	FRIFF	35,000	43,000
		Total-3	65,000	1,27,950
		Total -I	69,55,000	82,03,150
	II. Scheduled areas			
1.	Pay of establishments		45,000	42,900
2.	Allowances:—Travelling allowance	owance and	10,000	5,000
	Dearness allowance		12,500	12,400
		Total-2	22,500	17,400
3.	Other charges: Petty constructions of the charges	Total-3	1,000 1,500 2,500	400 600 1,000
		Total-II	70,000	61,300
		Total-B	70,25,000	82,64,450

APPENDIX XIII—(Contd.)

	1			2	3
PR	OPRIETARY ESTATES VI SERVICE	LLAGE			
	I. Ordinary areas			Rs.	Rs.
1.	Pay of establishment			28,00,000	25,15,900
2.	Allowances : Dearness allo	owance	••	7,70,000	4,64,400
٠.	Travelling and Jamabano allowances		••	67,000	99,900
	anowanees	Total-2	· · <u> </u>	8,37,000	5,64,300
		1014.1	·· -	0,57,000	
	Contingencies	-	20.		18,800
3.	Other charges: Contingenci	es .		32,600	32,100
	Petty constructions and	repairs		15,000	16,40 0
		Total-3	77	47,600	67,300
		Total-I		36,84,600	31,47,500
	II. Scheduled areas				
1.	Pay of establishment	JETHE .	जगने	45,000	38,300
2.	Allowances	लाजनान	Alekti	10,000	9,250
3.	Other charges: Contingenci	es		3,000	500
	Petty construction and r	epairs	• •	1,000	300
		Total-3		4,000	800
		Total-I	ı	59,000	48,350
		Total-0	Z	37,43,600	31,95,350
		ABST	RACT		
1.	Ryotwari village service	• •		70,25,000	82,64,450
2.	Proprietary Estate Village	Service		37,43,600	31,95,850
		Tota1		1,07,68,600	1,14,60,300

APPENDIX XIII

Total Land Revenue Receipts according to Revised Budget Estimates for 1957-58

VII—LAND REVENUE

II. Union Excise Duties	Revised Esti- mate 1956-57	Budget Estimate 1957-58
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Ordinary Revenue VII. A	8,94,46,000	9,78,70,200
b) Sale proceeds of Waste Lands and Redemption of Land Tax	25,700	20,700
(c) Recoveries on account of survey and settlement charges	1,83,400	1,44,400
(d) Rents on fisheries	2,36,000	2,35,000
e) Recoveries of overpayments	21,400	19,900
f) Collection of payments for services rendered VII-((f) 3,47,100	3,48,000
g) Miscellaneous VII-((g) 37,60,100	37,90,800
(h) Sale of Govt. Estates		••
j) Recovery of cost of maintenance of boundary pillars	••	••
(k) Rates and cesses on land	••	••
Gross Total	9,40,19,700	10,24,29,000
Break up of figures : Receipts :		
Receipts for Andhra Districts	Rs. 686.61]	Lakhs.
Receipts for Telangana Districts	Rs. 337.68 1	Lakhs.
Total Rs.	1024.29	Lakhs.

APPENDIX XIV

Statement showing the Typical Villages and the Strength of the Village Establishment

10	Rs.	203	185	115	115	62	22	26	62	20	70
6		7	9	4	4	7		7	7	:	:
∞		*****	y	:	:	:	:	• :	:	:	:
7		****		-	1	-	1	:	-	:	:
9			, ~	:	:	:	•	:	:	:	•
2		E.				5	-	-	-		
4		5,008	1,983	15,000	1,166	812	1,709	585	2,384	605	258
60	Rs.	19,620	16,000	006'6	4,560	2,270	1,387	756	13,038	1,508	1,500
				व न	यते :	•	:	٠:	:	:	:
7		Singapuram	Wadada	Pathasrikakulan	Korni	Kondavalasa	Chintada	Achutapuram	Urlam	Jaduru	Dharbalapuram
		÷	7	છ	4	3.	6	7.	တ်	6	10
		Srikakulam									
	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Rs.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Rs 19,620 5,008 1 1 1 1 7	Rs 1. Singapuram 19,620 5,008 1 1 1 1 1 7 2. Wadada 16,000 1,983 1 1 1 1 5	Rs 1. Singapuram 19,620 5,008 1 1 1 1 1 5 2. Wadada 16,000 1,983 1 1 1 1 6 3. Pathasrikakulam 9,900 15,000 1 1 1	Rs. Rs. 1. Singapuram 19,620 5,008 1 1 1 1 1 7 2. Wadada 16,000 1,983 1 1 1 5 3. Pathasrikakulam 9,900 15,000 1 1 1 4,560 1,166 1 1 1 4,560	Rs. Rs. 1. Singapuram 19,620 5,008 1 1 1 1 7 2. Wadada 16,000 1,983 1 1 1 1 6 3. Pathasrikakulam 9,900 15,000 1 1 4. Korni 4,560 1,166 1 1 5. Kondavalasa 2,270 812 1 1 2	Rs. Rs.	Rs. 1. Singapuram 19,620 5,008 1 1 1 1 1 1 7 2 2. Wadada 16,000 1,983 1 1 1 1 6 1 4. Korni 4,560 1,166 1 1	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs. Rs.

APPENDIX XIV-(Contd.)

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4	÷	:	:	:	Service Control	l tut	9,467	3,168	1,568	4,697	691	450	2,615	4,814
1)				. Jak	ALA AL	17							
m	20,000	10,000	:	5,000	2,000	1,000	73,000	16,000	7,000	11,000	4,200	20,000	20,000	10,000
en T	20,000	10,000	: :	5,000	2,000		73,000	16,000	7,000	11,000	4,200	20,000	20,000	10,000
2 3	Lakkavaram 20,000	K. J. Puram 10,000	Pakeersahibpeta	Pydampata 5,000	Kerithada 2,000	Sringavaram (Less than) 1,000	Achanta 73,000	Vempa 16,000	Burugapalli 7,000	Muthyalapalli 11,000	Palamaru 4,200	Ungutur 20,000	Alampuram 20,000	Anantapalli 10,000
	;	;	3. Pakeersahibpeta	:	2		यत	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	;	K. J. Puram		Pydampata	Kerithada	Sringavaram (Less than)	यत	:	:	:	Palamaru	Ungutur	:	Anantapalli

Nawabpalem 5,000 1,306 1 1 3 9 Marellamudi 2,000 3,752 1 1 4 115 Bontavarame 2,000 635 1 1 4 115 Rodakatla 1,000 2,080 1 1 6 67 Kondrupolu 1,000 1,578 1 1 1 1 47 Attili 1,000 1,578 1 1 1 1 4 1 4 <	Bommidi	nidi	:	10,000	2,465	=	:	 ·	;	4	138
tra 5,000 621 1 1 2 n 2,000 635 1 1 2 n 2,000 635 1 1 1 2 n 1,000 2,080 1 1 1 n 1,000 1,578 1 1 1 1 n 49,506 5,900 1 1 1 1 5 5 n 49,506 4,000 1 1 1 5 5 n 14,200 1,500 1 1 1 1 5 n 14,200 1,700 1 1 1 1 5 n 3,000 600 1 1 1 1 1 3 n 4,700 1,700 1 1 1 1 1 1 n 4,700 1,700 1 1 1 1 1 1 n 4,700 1,700 1 1 1 1 1 1 n 4,700 1,700 1 1 1 1 1 1 n 4,700 1,700 1 1 1 1 1	Nawabpalem	alem	:	2,000	1,306	-	:	-	:	ю	26
n 5,000 3,752 1 4 1 n 2,000 635 1 1 2 n 1,000 2,080 1 1 1 n 1,000 1,578 1 1 1 n 8,500 11,000 1 1 1 2 9 1 n 4,500 5,500 1 1 1 9 2 n 4,500 1,2300 1 1 1 4 1 n 1,2300 1,500 1 1 5 1 n 1,500 1,500 1 1 4 1 n 4,000 1 1 4 1 n 1,500<	Marellamudi	muđi	:	2,000	621		:	••• •	:	7	62
n 2,000 635 1 1 2 in 1,000 2,080 1 1 1 89,600 11,000 1 1 1 2 9 1 76,300 7,100 1 1 1 2 9 1 49,500 5,900 1 1 1 7 1 48,400 12,300 1 1 5 2 17,200 2,000 1 1 5 1 17,200 2,000 1 1 5 1 17,200 1,500 1 1 4 1 17,900 1,700 1 1 3 2 8,500 1,700 1 1	Appara	topeta	:	5,000	3,752	1	:		:	4	115
10 1,000 2,080 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 9 1 9 1	Bontavaram	aram	:	2,000	. 635	-	:	-	:	7	29
apolu 1,578 1 1 1 89,600 11,000 1 1 1 2 9 tam 7,400 1 1 1 9 tam 49,500 5,900 1 1 1 7 tif 48,400 12,300 1 1 5 du 4,000 1 1 5 du 1,500 1 1 5 u 1,500 1 1 3 du 8,500 1,700 1 1 3 du 4,700 1,700 1 1 2 du 4,700 1 1<	Kodakatla	atla	:	1,000	2,080	:	:		:	, y i	32
tam 7,190 1 1 2 9 tam 7,190 7,190 1 1 1 9 nda 49,506 5,906 1 1 1 7 id 26,500 4,000 1 1 1 5 id 17,200 2,000 1 1 5 4 u 14,200 1,500 1 1 5 4 u 14,200 1,500 1 1 5 4 alli 7,900 700 1 1 3 4 du 8,500 1,700 1 1 3 1 3 du 4,700 1,700 1 1 3 1 3 du 4,700 1 1 1 3 1 3 2	Kondrupolu	nlodn	:	1,000	1,578	-	:		:	-	47
tarm 76,300 7,100 1 1 1 9 nda 48,400 12,300 1 1 5 li 26,500 4,000 1 1 5 du 17,200 2,000 1 1 5 nu 14,200 1,500 1 1 4 alli 7,900 700 1 1 3 du 8,500 1,700 1 1 3 du 8,500 600 1 1 3 du 4,700 1,700 1 1 2	Attili		:	89,600	11,000	-6			7	0/	174
n 49,506 5,900 1 1 1 7 la 48,400 12,300 1 1 5 26,500 4,000 1 1 5 17,200 2,000 1 1 5 ii 14,200 1,500 1 4 4 ii 7,900 1 1 3 3 ii 8,500 1,700 1 1 3 iii 3,000 600 1 1 2 irika 3,000 500 1 1 2	Duvva		:	76,300	7,100		:	-	-	6	228
Ia 48,400 12,300 1 1 5 26,500 4,000 1 1 5 17,200 2,000 1 1 5 Ii 7,900 700 1 1 3 Ii 8,500 1,700 1 1 3 3,000 600 1 1 2 Irika 4,700 1,700 1 1 2	Siddantam	ntam	:	49,500	5,900	100	:	~~i		2	192
1. 26,500 4,000 1 1 5 1. 17,200 2,000 1 1 5 1. 14,200 1,500 1 1 4 1. 7,900 700 1 1 3 1. 8,500 1,700 1 1 3 1. 3,000 600 1 1 2 1. 1,700 1 1 2 1. 1,700 1 1 2 1. 1,700 1 1 2 1. 1,700 1 1 1 1	Penugonda	onda	:,	48,400	12,300		:	y	:	8	228
i. 17,200 2,000 1 1 4 i. 14,200 1,500 1 1 4 ii 7,900 1 1 3 8,500 1,700 1 1 3 3,000 600 1 1 2 irika 300 500 1 1 1	Aravalli	Ħ	:	26,500	4,000		:	-	:	80	133
11 14,200 1,500 1 1 4 11 7,900 700 1 3 1 8,500 1,700 1 3 1 3,000 600 1 2 1 4,700 1,700 1 2 drika 300 500 1 1 1	Ballipadu	adu	:	17,200	2,000	}	:		:	٠,	133
7,900 1 1 3 8,500 1,700 1 1 3 3,000 600 1 1 2 2 4,700 1,700 1 1 2 2 300 500 1 1 1	Kakileru	n.	:	14,200	1,500		:	_	:	4	115
8,500 1,700 1 1 3 3,000 600 1 1 2 2 4,700 1,700 1 1 1 300 500 1 1 1	D.K. Valli	Valli	:	7,900	700		:		:	ო	26
3,000 600 1 1 2 4,700 1,700 1 1 2 2 300 500 1 1 1	Komaru	r.	:	8,500	1,700	ward	:		:	m	6
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300 500 1 1	Eletipodu	npo	:	4,700	1,700		:		:	7	283
	G. Kh	andrika	:	300	200	youd	:		:	, - (19

APPENDIX XIV--(Contd.)

10	79	205	62	115	256	169	169	79	79	205	133	26	6	83	212	174
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4	872	1,619	4	1,367	2,472	4,334	4,017	1,739	889	12,000	2,547	1,127	908	1,363	6,917	6,133
က	1,789	13,247	557	4,846	6,167	10,000	5,000	2,000	1,000	36,305	16,500	5,312	4,841	696	000,89	46,000
. 7	Kalachetla	Venkatapuram	Gollagutta	Kambalapad	Joladurgam	Tangasamudram	Kosuvaripalli	Gummasamudram	Chigaeipalli	Kovvur	Boddivaripeta	Ramanapalem	Alurpad	Gangavaram	Khaja	Kodur
	-:	4	3.	4	5.	:	7	3.	4	:	7	3.	4	λ,	:	2.
1	Kurnool					5. Chittoor				Nellore					7. Krishna	
						Š.				6.					7.	

e,	Chennur	:	000'09	2,584		:		-	*	156
4,	Nallavolu	:	62,000	4,599	-	-	-	_	9	194
5.	Mullaparu	:	30,000	2,085			-		4	138
9	Ghantasala	:	19,277	8,414	-	:	-	:	ĸ	133
7.	Nuchamilli	:	17,992	380	~	:		:	7	62
∞	Serivarthalapalli	:	15,000	744	-	:	-	:	4	115
6	Telugaradpalem	:	15,000	891		:		:	7	79
10.	Vakkalagadda	:	15,293	1,768	4	:	-	:		19
Π.	Nandamur	4:4+	6,000	1,361		:		:	4	115
12.	Dvarakota	19 9	8,300	1,300		:	-	:	7	20
13.	Edlanka	식업	8,600	989		:	-	:	æ	76
14.	Mokhasa Kalvapudi	idi	3,200	029	3	:	_	•	:	23
15.	Guruvindagunta	:	3,176	1,063	-		~	:	7	79
16.	Odderla Merka	:	1,156	190	:	:	1	;	7	89
17.	Tekkapalli	:	1,400	185	:	:	-	:	:	23
18.	Madhavaram	:	843	1,393	:	:	 -	:	:	23
19.	Narsapur	:	922	180	-	:	:	:	1	38
20.	Ranganagudem	:	949	875		:	:	:	-	38

APPENDIX XIV-(Contd.)

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	2.	. Edlapad	10,900	:	-	:	-	: '	4	115
	က်	. Tirimella	5,000	:		:	****	:	æ	26
	4	. Vinjanampad	2,000	:	-	:	yess	:	7	79
Anantapur	:	. Kanekal	20,000	5,740		:	7	:	7	192
	2.	. Singamalla	10,000	3,076		:	****	:	7	169
	ů.	. Raptad	2,000	3,241		:		:	S	133
	4	. Chamlur	2,000	1,724	23	:	-	:	7	62
	Ś	. Gotukur	1,000	756	-	:	1	:	7	79
	9	6. Kanampalli (Less than)	1,000	750	₽~4	:	-	:	7	62
Cuddapah	:	1. Peddapasupula	28,828	3,727		:	1	•	9	151
	2.	. Utukur	12,285.50	3,410	-	:	-	:	7	169
	ę,	. Lenaka	8,104 . 25	1,998	, 4	:	-	:	ო	76
	4	. Choyyavaram	2,967	1,947		:		:	m	26

79	192	174	192	133	157	115	120	26	62	79	79	61
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	7	7	7	 1	7	_	year	-	-	-		-
;	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
₩	-	_	-					3		-	-	,
730	4,749	3,651	7,782	2,467	2,835	4,551	4,620	2,253	894	963	1,224	903
suduguntapalli 695.37	dabrahmadevam 20,000	akatta			स्यम	ান ল	यते	:	:	:	ekonda(Below) 1,000	Kovvada
6. R.B	11. East Godavari 1. Pedd	Artla	2. G.H	Pilla	3. Dugg	Kar	4. Velai	Ven	5. Dom	Che	6. Putte	Kov
	R. Buduguntapalli 695.37 730 1 2	6. R. Buduguntapalli 695.37 730 1 1 2 East Godavari 1. Peddabrahmadevam 20,000 4,749 1 2 7 1	6. R. Buduguntapalli 695.37 730 1 2 East Godavari 1. Peddabrahmadevam 20,000 4,749 1 2 7 1 Artlakatta 6 1 2 6 1	6. R. Buduguntapalli 695.37 730 1 1 2 East Godavari 1. Peddabrahmadevam 20,000 4,749 1 2 7 Artlakatta 3,651 1 2 6 2. G. Hamidada 10,000 7,782 1 2 7	6. R. Buduguntapalli 695.37 730 1 1 2 East Godavari 1. Peddabrahmadevam 20,000 4,749 1 2 7 Artlakatta 3,651 1 2 6 2. G. Hamidada 10,000 7,782 1 2 7 Pillanka 20,000 2,467 1 1 5	6. R. Buduguntapalli 695.37 730 1 1 2 East Godavari 1. Peddabrahmadevam 20,000 4,749 1 2 7 Artlakatta 3,651 1 2 6 2. G. Hamidada 10,000 7,782 1 2 7 Pillanka 20,000 2,467 1 5 3. Duggudurru 5,000 2,835 1 5	6. R. Budduguntapalli 695.37 730 1 1 2 East Godavari 1. Peddabrahmadevam 20,000 4,749 1 2 7 Artlakatta 10,000 7,782 1 2 6 Pillanka 20,000 2,467 1 5 By Duggudurru 5,000 2,835 1 5 Karapa 10,000 4,551 1 1 5 Karapa 10,000 4,551 1 1 4	6. R. Buduguntapalli 695.37 730 1 1 2 East Godavari 1. Peddabrahmadevam 20,000 4,749 1 2 7 Artlakatta 10,000 7,782 1 2 6 Pillanka 20,000 2,467 1 5 3. Duggudurru 5,000 2,467 1 5 Karapa 10,000 4,551 1 5 4. Velangi 2,000 4,620 1 1 3	6. R. Buduguntapalli 695.37 730 1 1 2 East Godavari 1. Peddabrahmadevam 20,000 4,749 1 2 7 Artlakatta 3,651 1 2 6 Pillanka 20,000 2,467 1 1 5 By Duggudurru 5,000 2,835 1 5 Karapa 10,000 4,551 1 1 5 Karapa 20,000 2,253 1 1 3 Venulavada 5,000 2,253 1 1 3 Venulavada 5,000 2,253 1 1 3	6. R. Buduguntapalli 695.37 730 1 1 2 East Godavari 1. Peddabrahmadevam 20,000 4,749 1 2 7 1 Artlakatta 10,000 7,782 1 2 7 1 Pillanka 20,000 2,467 1 2 7 1 3. Duggudurru 5,000 4,551 1 2 5 1 Karapa 10,000 4,551 1 1 5 5 1 4. Velangi 2,000 4,551 1 1 1 3 1 S. Domada 1,000 894 1 1 1 1 1	6. R. Buduguntapalli 695.37 730 1 1 2 East Godavari 1. Peddabrahmadevam 20,000 4,749 1 2 7 1 Artlakatta 10,000 7,782 1 2 7 1 2. G. Hamidada 20,000 2,467 1 2 7 1 3. Duggudurru 5,000 2,835 1 2 5 5 1 Karapa 10,000 4,521 1 1 5	East Godavari 1. Peddabranhadevam 20,000 4,749 1 2 7 1 1

APPENDIX XV

Existing Scales of Pay of the Village Establishment in Ryotwari Areas

Ž	S No District		Village Munsiff		Asst. V.M.	V.M.	Karnam	g	Assistant	tant	Vitti		Talayari	·=	Ziri	Nirganti
i			Pay	اجا	Pay	D.A.	Pay	D.A.	Pay D.A.	D.A.	Pay	D.A.	Pay	D.A.	Pay	D.A.
i i	1. Srikakulam	:	17, 15	3, 5	∞	е е	18	~	82	~	11	7	11	7	:	:
6	2. Visakhapatnam	:	(i) 17 (ii) 15-8-0 (iii)	e.	:		81	'n	21	8	11	7	(i) 11 (ii) 10-8-0	7	:	:
ų.	3. East Godavari	:	17	ĸ	16	e	18	8	81	5	==	7	Ξ	7	11	7
4	West Godavari	:	17	٣	15	F	18	3	28	กท	11.	7	11:	7	Ξ;	~ 1
.5	5. Krishna	:	10-12- 0 11,12,13	m	:	जपने	11, 11–12–0 12,13,15	S		la.	6	٠	6	7	9	
ø	6. Guntur	:	11	m	:	:	18	80	82	W	11	7	11	7	11	1
7.	7. Kurnool	. :	17	М	:	:	18	٧,	:	:	11	7	11	7	:	:
ထံ	8. Anantapur	:	17	ю	:	:	18	8	:	:	11	7	11	1	11	7
9.	9. Cuddapah	:	17	m	;	:	18	35	:	:	11	7	11	7	11	7
10.	10. Nellore	:	18	ю	:	:	21	1 0	:	;	00	7	∞	7	:	:
11.	11. Chittoor	:	17	es	:	:	18	8	:	:	==	1	==	7	=======================================	7
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APPENDIX XVI

Existing Scales of Pay of the Village Establishment in Proprietary Areas

					,		,				•				İ		
T. interior		V. M. o		Asst	Asst. V. M.	Karnam	в	Assistant	tant	Vetti		Talayari	ari	Nirganti		Mahasuldar	ıldar
District		Pay D.	Ιď	Pay	D.A.	Pay	D.A.	Pay	D.A.	Pay	D.A.	Pay	D.A.	Pay	D.A. Pay	Pay	D.A.
Srikakulam	:	11 to 13	3,5	:	:	11 to 15	3.	:	:	:	:	0.	7	:	:	:	:
Visakhapatnam	:	(6) 15	m	:	:	(1) 15	ν,	11	ν,	6	7	6	7	:	:	:	:
		(II) 13				(ii) 13											
		(III) 12				(iii) 12											
		(tv) 11				(iv) 11											
East Godavari	:	(0) 15	m	:	:	(1) 18	5	H	8	6	7	6	7	:	:	11	7
		(ii) 13				(ii) 15				-E							
		(iii) 12 (iv) 11				12: (E)	1			100							
West Godavari	:	(i) 15, 13, 12, 11, 13-12-0	æ	œ	ю	(9) 11 18, 15, 13, 12-1 13,12,11	5 0. 1.	=	S	9 8-12-0	۲ (9 8-12-0	, ,	:	:	:	:
Krishna	:	:	ŧ	1	:	:	:	ŧ	ī	Ē	I	1	:	:	:	:	:
Guntur	1	11,12,13, 17,14,	3	:	:	11,12,13, 14,15,18	5	11	۸,	œ.	7	6	1	:	:	:	:
Китоов	3	:	:	:,	:	11	ν,	Į	:	:	ì	œ.	7	:	:	:	:
Anantapur	ŧ	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	ž	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cuddapah	1	11		:	:	11	ν,	:	:	01	7	10	7	10	7	:	:
Nellore	:	7	60	:	:	7	m	:	:	9	7	9	7	:	:	:	;
Chittoor	:	11	'n	:	:	12	S	:	:	6	7	6	7	:	:	:	;

APPENDIX XVII

Statement showing the additional expenditure to the State if the enhancement recommended by the Committee is given effect to

 Village Karnams :
 $10,378 \times Rs$ 5=51,890 ×12=6,22,680

 Village Headmen :
 $11,209 \times Rs$. 3=33,627 ×12=4,03,524

 Village servants :
 $27,464 \times Rs$. 2=54,928 ×12=4,59,136

 Total per annum .
 14,85,340

APPENDIX XVIII

Statement showing the scale of Commission in vogue in Telangana Region
Vol. III Section 1956 Polgi Scale

S.No.	L.R. Amount		Paty	vari		M	[ali		Pol	lice		Т	otal	
1	2		2	3	e e					5		-	6	
	Rs.		R	s.	W	A P	ls.		R	ks.		R	s.	
1.	1 to 99		10	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	20	0	0
2.	100 to 199		15	0	0	7	8	0	7	8	0	30	0	0
3.	200 to 299		20	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	40	0	0
4.	300 to 399		25	0	0	12	8	0	12	8	0	50	0	0
5.	400 to 499		30	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	60	0	0
6.	500 to 599		35	0	0	17	8	0	17	8	0	70	0	0
7.	600 to 699		37	8	0	18	12	0	18	12	0	75	0	0
8.	700 to 799.		40	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	80	0	0
9.	800 to 899		42	8	0	21	4	0	21	4	0	85	0	0
10.	900 to 999		45	0	0	22	8	0	22	8	0	90	0	0
11.	1000 to 1099	• •	50	0	0	25	0	0	25	0	0	100	0	0
12.	1100 to 1199	٠.	54	0	0	27	0	0	27	0	0	108	0	0
13.	1200 to 1299		58	0	0	29	0	0	29	0	0	116	0	0
14.	1300 to 1399		62	0	0	31	0	0	31	0	0	124	0	0
15.	1400 to 1499		66	0	0	33	0	0	33	0	0	132	0	0
16.	1500 to 1599		70	0	0	35	0	0	35	0	0	140	0	0
17.	1600 to 1699		74	0	0	37	0	0	37	0	0	148	0	0
18.	1700 to 1799		78	0	0	39	0	0	39	0	0	156	0	0
19.	1800 to 1899		82	0	0	41	0	0	41	0	0	164	0	0
20.	1900 to 1999		86	0	0	43	0	0	43	0	0	172	0	0

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APPENDIX XVIII—(Contd.)

1	2			3			4		5	;			6	
21.	2000 to 2099	• •	90	0	0	45	0	0	45	0	0	180	0	0
22.	2100 to 2199		93	0	0	46	8	0	46	8	0	186	0	0
23.	2200 to 2299		96	0	0	48	0	0	48	0	0	192	0	0
24.	2300 to 2399	• •	99 ,	0	0	49	8	0	49	8	0	198	0	0
25.	2400 to 2499	• •	102	0	0	51	0	0	51	0	0	204	0	0
26.	2500 to 2599		105	0	0	52	8	0	52	8	0	210	0	0
27.	2600 to 2699		108	0	0	54	0	0	54	0	0	216	0	0
28.	2700 to 2799		111	0	0	55	8	0	55	8	0	222	0	0
29.	2800 to 2899		114	0	0	57	0	0	57	0	0	228	0	0
30.	2900 to 2999	• •	117	0	0	58	8	0	58	8	0	234	0	0
31.	3000 to 3099		120	0	0	60	0	0	60	0	0	240	0	0
32.	3100 to 3199		122	0	0	61	0	0	61	0	0	244	0	0
33.	3200 to 3299		124	0	0	62	0	0	62	0	0	248	0	0
34.	3300 to 3399		126	0	0	63	0	0	63	0	0	252	0	0
35.	3400 to 3499		128	0	0	64	0	0	64	0	0	256	0	0
36.	3500 to 3599	• •	130	0	0	65	0	0	65	0	0	260	0	0
37.	3600 to 3699		132	0	0	66	0	0	66	0	0	264	0	0
.38.	3700 to 3799		134	0	0	67	0	0	67	0	0	268	0	0
39.	3800 to 3899		136	0	0	68	0	0	68	0	0	272	0	0
40.	3900 to 3999	••	138	0	0	69	0	0	69	0	0	276	0	0
41.	4000 to 4099		140	0	0	70	0	0	70	0	0	280	0	0

If L. R. of a village is Rs. 20 or less, scale may be paid, after deducting 'Kagazveha' to the extent of 3/4 and the rest 1/4 goes to Government.

The above figures are not inclusive of the enhancement of 50% ordered through G. O. No. 2/1949.

Intestate Watan .. 188

Filled Watans by
V. Os. in the grade of 42-54+D.A. & H.R.A.

APPENDIX XIX

BHADRACHALAM TALUK

Collector's Standing Order No. 3/41

Position, etc., of village officers.—The Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act II of 1894 does not apply to the Estates in the Bhadrachalam taluk. The appointment, punishment and removal of village officers in the Proprietary Estates villages is governed by the conditions in the missels prepared at the time of the settlement. According to paragraph 6 of G.O. No. 914, Revenue, dated 21st October, 1886, and paragrapah 7 of G.O. No. 460, dated 17th June 1890, the power of appointing and dismissing patwaris, patels and talayaris was contained in the superior proprietor and the proprietor of Tekapalli Estate, subject to the approval of the agent to the Government of Madras. No special test qualifications are prescribed. The appointment, punishment and romoval of the village officers in Government villages is governed by Act III of 1895 vide paragrapah 3 (5), proviso 147, page 851 (correction slip No. 128).

- 2. Classification of village officers.—Village servants are of five classes, viz., :-
 - (i) The Patwari (Karnam or village accountant).
 - (ii) The Patel (Munsiff or Headman).
 - (iii) The Vetti.
 - (iv) The Nirganti.
 - (v) The Talayari or Watchman.
- 3. There are 189 non-Government and 152 Government villages in Bhadrachalam taluk in charge of 22 Patwari ranges each in charge of a patwari. Of these 22 five patwaris are solely in charge of Government villages. The remaining 17 are in charge of Zamindari (Non-Government) villages.
- 4. Emoluments of village officers.—The pay of patwaris in charge of Government villages was fixed at the rate of Rs. 15 per month sanctioned in G.O. No. 3350, dated 4th December, 1914 in respect of four patwaris and at Rs. 14-8-0 (new scale) in respect of one patwari. Prior to 1886, the patwaris in the non-Government villages were allowed maffee lands by the proprietors. But this system underwent a change since 1886, when money salaries were fixed the patwaris based on the average rental of the maffee lands for the 5 years preceding 1885 and these salaries were noted in the 'Missels'. The amounts so fixed are being collected from the proprietors along with the peshkash and paid to the patawaris annually.
- 5. The patels, are not paid any remuneration in Government villages. Their appointments are merely honorary. Sixty-two patels are paid emoluments ranging from As. 2 to Rs. 38½ annually in some of the proprietary villages, whereas no remuneration is paid to the patels in the remaining proprietary villages, these emoluments are being collected from the proprietors concerned along with the peshkush and paid annually. Village servants in proprietary villages are called maffee servants. Cash maffee and maffee lands are attached to their posts. The patels correspond to the munsiffs but they exercise no civil or magisterial powers. They are hereditary servants of the proprietors and are their agents and are remunerated generally by assignments of rent-free land. The remuneration rests with the proprietors.
- 6. Duties of patwaris and patels.—The duties of patwaris both in Government and proprietary villages are to measure water-tax patta and "Podu" cultivation cases, prepare village accounts, 1A, 2A, 5, 7, 6, 8B, 9, 10, A, B & C and 12, 13 to 16

and patta accounts and also to attend to collection work. The cultivation account should be maintained both for Government and Zamindari lands adopting survey numbers where the lands were surveyed and patta numbers when the lands were not surveyed. The patwaris should also write the registers of vital statistics as the patels are illiterates but these registers should always be kept with the patels so that they may be easily available for check by the officers visiting the villages. The patwaris in the proprietary villages have to write accounts.

- 7. Collection of Revenue.—Land Revenue in both Government and proprietary villages is collected by patwaris. The patwaris in proprietary villages are paid commission by Government at one anna in the rupee for collecting Government revenue. It is fixed on the Government demand and entered in village Account No. 12. No such commission is paid by Government to the patwaris in charge of Government villages. Abkari revenue is generally remitted into the treasury by renters and tappers. Whenever it is found necessary to issue demand notices for the collection of abkari and loan amounts, the patwaris are entrusted with their execution. The patwaris are not paid any commission for the collection of these amounts. The system of collection of Government dues by patwaris has been in existence for a very long time.
- 8. The Vetti.—The vetti is a chuckler who renders service such as supplying fuel and leaves to the proprietors and to the officers who camp in the vil age. He also does service to the villagers and is remunerated for it in money and in kind He also receives the hides and flesh of dead cattle of the ryots.
- 9. The Nirganti.—The nirganti regulates the water-supply from irrigation tanks. The post is not hereditary. His duties are the same as those of the Nirganties in the plains. There are two nirgantis for public works department tanks at Gangole and Nallabilli in Bhadrachalam taluk who are paid Rs. 4 per month.
- 10. The Talayari.—The Talayari is the village watchman, doing police duties under the orders of the patwari of the range. In some important villages, he works under the directions of the patel. It is his duty primarily to carry tappals and crime reports to the magistrate and police. There are five talayaris working under five patwaris in Government villages who are paid a salary of Rs. 4 per month. There are eighty talayaris in proprietary villages in charge of some villages attached to the patwaris who are paid from as. 12 to Rs. 12 annually byGovernment. In addition to the above they are also paid five seers of grain per plough by the rates as fixed in the settlement. These can be recovered under section 52 of the revenue Act.
- 11. Encroachments.—The provisions of the Madras Land Encroachment Act III of 1905 apply to Bhadrachalam taluk.
- 12. Relinquishments.—The lands in Government villages are not surveyed and settled. The rules in the Board's Standing Order No. 33 apply to Bhadrachalam taluk.

APPENDIX XX

NUGUR TALUK

Collector's Standing Order 3/41

1 to 12. :

13. Position, etc., of village officers :--

The Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1881, and the rules framed therein the Central Provinces Land Revenue, Manual, Volume I, Chapter XI, are in force in this taluk though the taluk was transferred from the Central Provinces to the Madras Presidency with effect from 1st July, 1909.

Classification of Village Officers:

- 1. Patwaris (village accountants).
- 2. Patels (Munsiff).
- 3. Kotwals.
- 4. Lumberdars (In proprietary villages).
- 5. Mukkaddamas or Gumastas (in proprietary villages).

Patwaris in Government villages.—Originally there were five patwaris for this taluk. Three patwaris were paid Rs. 12 each and the other two at Rs. 10 each (excluding the allowance of Rs. 5-5-4 to the widow of one Watandari Patwari). In G.O.Ms. No. 2870, dated 22nd December 1921, the salaries of the first three patwaris were raised from Rs. 12-8-0 to Rs. 17-8-0 and those of the other two from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15. In 1936 the Government sanctioned an Additional Patwari. With a view to secure uniformity, the salary of each of the patwaris was fixed at Rs. 15 per month. The jurisdiction of these patwaris is very wide, comprising 40 to 50 villages. The charge of each patwari is called a circle. duty of correct preparation of cultivation and other village accounts, the correct determination of the land revenue amount to be collected and remitted into the Treasury and their credit in the accounts devolves on the patwaris. measurement work and field azmaish in his circle in connection with land darkhasts, water-rate cases, etc. As the patels are ordinarily illiterate in the taluk, the patwaris have to do the duties of the patels also in addition, viz., collection of land revenue, writing up of the death and birth registers, vaccination and cattle mortality registers, etc.

14. Patels in Ryotwari villages.—According to section 137 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act and the rules framed under it, "the Deputy Commissioner" is the appointing authority of patels in ryotwari villages. The Special Asst. Agent is the Deputy Commissioner (vide Revenue Department Notification No. 265, dated 1st July 1909). The remuneration of these village patels is governed by rules framed under the Act (Please see Central Provinces Land Revenue Manual, Volume II, Sec. I, Serial No. I, Part I, Rule 24). As present they are being paid a commission on the Government Land Revenue collected by them.

Three annas in the rupee up to Rs. 400.

One anna in excess of Rs. 400.

This commission is called "Mohantana" and it is paid once a year. On Lanka rentals they are paid at one anna in the rupee. This scale is in accordance with rule 9 in appendix II to G.O. No. 52, Revenue, dated 8th January, 1935. The

duties of the patel are defined in section 143-A of the Act and are not onerous. But the patel is also the mukkaddam (Proprietor's gumasta) please see the last sentence of section 137. He has multifarious duties which have been set forth in detail in Chapter XI of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Manual, Volume I. There is a patel for every village. He maintains the birth, death, vaccination, cattle mortality, etc., registers. He also submits reports whenever epidemic diseases break out in his village. As "Mukkaddam" it is his duty to assist the petwari and all Revenue or survey officers of government in all matters connected with the survey and settlement of the village and the preparation and testing of the village records, etc., vide rules framed under Sec. 141 of the Act, page 152, paragraph (0) of the Manual, Vol. I. The patel is primarily responsible for the collection of Land Revenue, the custody of cash and its remittance.

- 15. Patels in Malguzari or Proprietary villages.—It is a misnomer to speak of a patel in a proprietary village as defined in Sec. 4 of the Act. Such a proprietary village can only have a lumberdar or his agent and the Mukhaddam. The proprietor is the lumberdar, and in accordance with section 137 of the Act and the rules thereunder, he appoints an agent for each village. Since he cannot be present in person in each village. The mukkaddam and the lumberdar are the same ordinarily. In practice, the lumberdar agent and the Mukkaddam are one and the same person and that person is also called a patel. The appointment of the "Patel" is made by the Special Assistant Agent (The Deputy Commissioner) according to the rules. The remuneration of this patel is to be fixed under Rule XII of the rules relating to Mukkaddams and contained at page 148 of the Manual, Volume 1. In practice the remuneration payable has been fixed in the "Missel" for each village. "Patels are the hereditary servants of the proprietors. Their duties are those of agents for the landlords in these villages in which they do not themselves reside. Their remuneration rests with the proprietors and is generally made by assignment of rent-free land," Paragraph 217 of Captain Glasfurds' Settlement Report.
- of villages). The Kotwal's appointment in this taluk corresponds to talayari or village watchman in the plains. The duties of Kotwaris are those mentioned in paragraph 12 (x) of Section 147-A of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act. The rendering of assistance to the patwari and Revenue and Survey Officers is one of the duties of the Kotwal though in actual practice he is not helping the patwari himself but is deputing the Madiga to assist the patwari by carrying the chain, etc. In return for the services rendered by him the Madiga is entitled under the missel conditions to the skins of dead cattle.
- 17. The appointment and dismissal of Kotwari rests with the Deputy Commissioner (The Special Assistant Agent in Government villages). The appointment of Kotwal in proprietary villages is made by the Deputy Commissioner (Special Assistant Agent) in consultation with the proprietor—vide paragraph 5 of section 147-A of Central Provinces Land Revenue Act and condition 4 of a Zamindari missel.
- 18. Remuneration of Kotwals.—The remuneration of a Kotwal will be as provided under the Wajibularz of the last preceding settlement subject to any changes that may be made by the Deputy Commissioner (Special Assistant Agent) vide paragraph 9 of Part IV of Chapter XI under section 147-A of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act. According to condition 4 of the missel of the last settlement, a Kotwal gets in place of Mahantana, remuneration mentioned in Wajibularz. The rates and the amounts payable to a Kotwal are not uniform in all the villages, but they vary according to the conditions in the Wajibularz of each village. In actual practice the Kotwal gets remuneration only in kind from the

ryot and not in cash as laid down in the missels. Under Section 149, the remuneration payable in cash can be recovered in the same manner as an arrear of land revenue payable directly to the Government if the Deputy Commissioner (Special Assistant Agent) so directs.

- 19. Lumberdars.—In estates where there are several proprietary shareholders, one or more have been selected to act as representatives of the whole body in consultation with the feelings of the community and such lumberdars are allowed 5 per cent on the jumma (rent value) vide paragraph 202 Chapter VIII, page 70 of the report of Captain Glassfurd, 1868.
- 20. Mukkadams.—The post of patel in a proprietary village is represented by the place of Mukkaddam (Gumasta) as no mention is made about patel in the missel of a zamindari village, Mukkaddams (Gumasta) also are appointed by Deputy Commissioners only. The duty to assist patwari in all matters connected with survey and settlement, measurements work during his field azmaish collection work, etc., devolves upon the Mukkaddam (Gumasta) vide paragraph on "Patels in Malguzari or proprietary villages' above.
- 21. Hereditary rights.—The Madras Hereditary Village Officers Act III of 1895 or the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act II of 1894 does not apply to Nagur taluk vide B.P.Ms. No. 3350 dated 28th October 1937, communicated with Collector's D. Dis. No. 2028 of 1937, dated 18th November 1937, and also paragraph 3 (5) Board's Standing Order No. 147, page 851 (Correction slip No. 128).

